The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II No. 64 BOMBAY: MONDAY MARCH 16 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
4th. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	Marmora	10500
20th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
6th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Lusitania ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	1100
14th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	1000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
26th June.		500		
4th. ..				..
10th. ..	China ..	8000		12500
27th. ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

18e

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Hitachi Maru.	Terada	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	24th. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6129	3rd. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	10th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	24th. ,,	7th May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	8th. ,,	17th. ,,
Hitachi Maru	Shinobe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 to the credit of an account between the 6th [illegible] day of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the [illegible]

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about	Due Bombay about.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	29th Sep	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARE	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1888.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau.

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows.—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
LINGA, 2135, Mon. 16th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & G. M.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 19th Mar. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
DUMRA, 1635, Fri. 20th Mar. 26 a.m., Direct Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. KASARA, 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "LINDULA" 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera hand Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA	3415	,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA	413	,, 16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,

Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Lozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, BILLS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,2
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings BOMBAY
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD
NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron, an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barless Pianofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carried on during a long period, have perfected a construction which like so many other great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Messrs Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which is one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	2—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED

CASHIER FOR SHOP DESK WANTED at once. Must have had experience, and be fully competent for the position. To be guaranteed. Apply by letter to TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 1901

WANTED an educated English family in Bombay to keep two respectable Indian schoolboys as residents. Reply to Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1896

WANTED to INVEST 10 LAKHS on security of immoveable property in Bombay locality Fort, reasonable rate of interest.—Apply to "Security" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1300.

WANTED two teachers (one Entrance-passed and the other Middle-pass) and one female teacher to teach Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Preference will be given to teachers good at sports.

Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Mohata Mool Chand Vidyalaya, Bikaner. 1238

WANTED.— INSPECTORS and Assistant Inspectors for each District and Tahsil in U. P. pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, respectively. Preference will be given to landholders. Apply at once with testimonials to A. B. LAL, F.R.H.S., General Secretary, All India Cattle Preservation Society Ltd., Lucknow. 1213

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School Kishangarh, (Rajputana), a HEADMASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned till 31st of March 1914.—DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER. Chief Member of State Council. 1233

WANTED a B.A., as an ASSISTANT TEACHER for A. V. School Ankleswar, State Second Language and Voluntary Subjects. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Apply soon to the undersigned. Ankleswar, 9th March, 1914.

JAMSEDJEE NUSSERWANJI GINIVALLA,
President,
1871 Ankleswar Municipality.

WANTED—USHERS and DOORKEEPERS able to speak fluent English Scene-shifters Switch-board Electricians and two Electric Wiremen, all with good experience, and a gentleman who can see to the execution of orders on the stage. Hours of attendance from 5-30 p.m. till midnight every day in the week. Apply personally at 4 p.m. to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. 1895

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.—WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER—temporary only—for designing and carrying out works of sub-soil water and storm water Drainage in connection with Anti-Malarial operations. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Only those with experience in such works need apply.

Applications containing particulars as to age, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 1st April, 1914.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc., Assoc., M. Inst., C.E., Engineer.

Ripon Buildings, 9th March, 1914.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a QUALIFIED NURSE for the Memon General Hospital. Apply personally to the CHIEF MEDICA OFFICER, Jakeria Musgid Street, Pydhoni. 1909

WANTED.—New or second hand rails (about 6 miles) for M. G. Tramway complete with fastenings. Also points and crossings. Apply "M.G." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1818

WANTED.—An Assistant EDITOR, able to write Marathi and occasionally English articles. Apply to Box No 100 Advt. Dept., c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

WANTED a good TYPIST with knowledge of ordinary office work. Salary Rs. 40—50. Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply in person to REGISTRAR, Bombay Medical Council, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 1302

WANTED A HEAD SALUTRI for the Northern Waziristan Militia, must enlist for 5 years and keep up a pony. Pay as a Duffadar Rs. 42, and allowance Rs. 20.—For further particulars apply to COMMANDANT N. W. MILITIA, Miranshah 1242

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Victoria, Cot, and harness, Rs. 400. Apply H. SYMONS, Pali Hill, Bandra. 1904.

MADAME SEMLOH.—Apollo Buildings has latest styles in Millinery and etc. Prices to suit all Ladies' Hats cleaned and renovated. 1597

FOR SALE two MOTOR CARS French makes two and four seated Torpedo 10 H.P. 4 Cylinders, brand new. Apply to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1863

FOR SALE.—A newly built landed property bringing a good rate of interest in one of the best localities of Bombay. For further particulars apply to No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1892

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE.—Owner going to England—a very showy AUSTRALIAN BEY HORSE, 15-3, 5 years, very fast and sound and a good stepper free from evil marks. Open to Veterinary Examination. Apply to

Mr. C. H. WEATHRALL,
C/o Wellington Mews,
1893 Wodehouse Road.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.

2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.
3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.
4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.
5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.
6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case with 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.
7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 521, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One large airy room suitable for office or barristers chamber, Rent Rs. 40, Esplanade Road. Write DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. 1894

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

A FIRST FLOOR FLAT facing West with E.L.F.F., 3 bed-rooms, Dinning and drawing open all sides TO LET. Apply to Box No. 335 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

Bombay, 14th March 1914. 1902

J. BEGBIE,
1902 Secretary and Treasurer.

N KINNEY

NOTICE.

LOST—On Wednesday, March the 11th, at Yacht Club about 2 p.m., large well BRED AIREDALE TERRIER. Answers to the name of "Mischief".

Any information likely to lead to her recovery will be well rewarded.

P. M. D. SANDERSON,
Walkeshwar Road,
1881 Malabar Hill.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS of this Railway System for three years, commencing from 1st July, 1914.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914 and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5, and all other information and terms may be had no application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Ry.,
Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 7th March, 1914. 1241

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,09 9.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Natn Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channi ghat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOMANJI DINSHAW WADIA alias MEHTA and NAVAZBAI, widow of COWASJI DINSHAW WADIA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the executor and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Cowasji Dinshaw Wadia deceased, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piec ecor parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhobi Talao on the South side of Chandanwadi Cross Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 149 square yards and 3/9ths of a square yard be the same little more or less which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 2785, Street Nos. 411 to 413 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public lane called Chandanwadi, on or towards the West by the property of Mrs. Libra Juliana Gracia, on or towards the North by Chandanwadi Cross Lane and on or towards the South by Luhar Street and which are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
1858 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEROGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAVITRIBAI widow of SHRINIVAS RAMCHANDRAJI late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant. Deceased

RAMRAO SHRINIVAS of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant being the son of the abovenamed deceased SAVITRIBAI widow of SHRINIVAS RAMCHANDRAJI, Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzi and Co., and residing at Naviwady outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 6th day of March, 1914.

Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.
1910 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA RACES, TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES
and
FIRST, SECOND and THIRD EXTRA MEETINGS, 1914-15.

PROSPECTUSES for the above can be had on application to

THE SECRETARY,
Royal Calcutta Turf Club,
1304 P. O. Box No. 162, Calcutta.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS, Bombay Presidency, for a period of about seven months, more or less.

Applicants should posses a First Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency, have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strengths of parts and pressures.

Salary offfiefirfiefidfffffffffqpl hahtsahar rod

Salary offered, Rs. 300 per mensem and usual travelling allowances. The selected candidate will be required to begin duty on the 1st April.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the Town Hall up till 26th instant.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Steam Boiler Department,
Bombay, 13th March 1914. 1305

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTYFIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st March 1914 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time). to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audit Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed, from Wednesday the 18th March 1914, to Monday the 6th April 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 10th March 1914. 1866

NO. 39 OF MISCELLANEOUS APPEAL REGISTER.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF DATE FIXED FOR HEARING THE APPEAL.
(Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH, LUCKNOW.

MUNNI BEGAM, Appellant, vs. BISMILLA KHANAM and others, Respondents.

Appeal against the order of the Court of the District Judge, Lucknow, dated the 25th day of June, 1913.

To ASKARI MIRZA, of Mohalla Bhindi Bazar, at the shop of Mamman Badlewala in Bombay, Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the order of H. G. Warburton, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge, Lucknow, in this case has been presented by the above appellant and registered in this Court, and that the day of 28th April, 1914, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no apperance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided ex-parte in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of March, 1914.

S. C. BANERJI,
1306 Deputy Registrar.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2. 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 „	Delhi	„	6.0
5.48 „	Bhatinda	„	23.43
7.21 „	Ferozepore Cantt:	„	22. 9
8.56 „	Lahore Cant: West	„	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad	„	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	„	15.51
12.49 „	Jhelum	„	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi	„	13.32
19.10 „	Newahera	„	9.47
20.13 „	Peshawar Cantt:	„	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. orthern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 „	Delhi	„	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 „	Saharanpur	„	23. 5
5.10 „	Ambala Cantt:	„	21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 „	Grant Road	„	6. 6 7. 9
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 „	Ahmedabad	„	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 „	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	„	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd. will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 23rd March, 1914, instead of the 16th March, 1914 at 4-30 P.M., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To appoint a Trustee in place of Azim Shree Vajsurwala, who has resigned.
2. To appoint a Debenture Director.
3. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order.
THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LD.,
TATA SONS & CO.,
1907 Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Jiwan Tricumji late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant living at Mongrol in Kathiawad on the income of his property...Deceased

Bai Nandoo widow of the said deceased residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort, for the use and benefit of the minor Chaganlal Jiwan and limited to the period of his minority...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
The 6th day of March 1914.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
1906 Petitioner's Attorneys.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for their Debentures to the extent of Rs. 34 lakhs 90 thousand to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Debentures will:—

I. Be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required.
II. Bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.
III. Be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.
IV. Be consolidated at the desire of holders in multiples of Rs. 500, on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.
V. Be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—
1st, 5 per cent. on application.
2nd, balance within 14 days of allotment.

Interest will due be calculated on the 1st Instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 30th April 1914 by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenders may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipts to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

The Trustees reserve the power of rejecting all or any of the tenders made.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.

In accordance with the powers contained in Section 20, Clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act. XI of 1887 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

The following figures illustrate the progress of the Port Trust in the last 2 years.

Year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Expenditure.	Surplus.
1890-91 ...	7,43,075	7,58,342	...
1900-01 ...	8,40,717	10,13,649	...
1910-11 ...	36,13,540	32,26,928	3,86,582
1911-12 ...	30,82,475	31,93,973	8,88,502
1912-13 ...	46,67,661	38,51,616	8,16,045

For the past 5 years the Revenue receipts have aggregated Rs. 183,49,352 and the Revenue expenditure Rs. 157,99,790, the average Rs. 36,69,870 and Rs. 31,59,958 respectively. It is anticipated that the receipts for 1913-14 will not be less than Rs. 46,00,000.

The assets of the Trust exceed liabilities, as ascertained at last valuation, by Rs. 218,35,613.

All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at naturity.

The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 218,35,613.

All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at maturity.

The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 35,00,000 and an addition of Rs. 5,00,000 will be made in 1914-15.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office,

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1914.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rs.....of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1914 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....As. ..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rs.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.
.....Signature.
.....Address.

Dated.....1914.

1360

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI COOVERBAI CURSETJI MUNCHERJI BHESANIA has contracted to sell to our clients JHANABHOY PERAJ, VIRJI, PERAJ, HIRJI MULJI, KESHAVJI DAMJI, KHIMJI DAYAL, URJOON KHIMJI the Trustees of the Runchhoddas Chatterbhooj Cutchi Lohana Orphange the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Trust, Mortgage, Chare, Lien, Lease Easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort within 14 days from the date thereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements building and outhouses standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in the city of Bombay fronting the said Khetwadi Main Road on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy nine square yards or thereabouts but believed to measure one thousand and ninety three square yards and six ninths of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old Nos. 1646-2123 and 2124 New No. 8766, Old Survey Nos. 816-819 New Survey No. 8492 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Ward Nos. 1872 and 1873 Street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and West respectively by the property formerly of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji but now of Hussein Badrudin Tyabji Esquire; on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road aforesaid; and on or towards the East by the Khetwadi 10th Lane and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 10th day of March 1914.

BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER, & CO.,
1843 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BHAVNAGAR CITY PRESS AND MFG., CO., LD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE FOR SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co., Ld., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undermentioned address for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—

Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas, for the residue of the term of 99 years secured by a Lease later the 19th day of September, 1884, from His highness Maharaja Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhawnagar, with the press-house and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by an annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only).

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgart's Patent Presses with 10 Feet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2 Hodgart's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pens to Lever Joints. Steel door, mountings with eccentric motion Opener, Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths, Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.

1 Horizontal H. P. Steam Engine, cylinder 16in. Diar and 24 in. strocks with cut off, expansion valves actuated by Governors made in 1884.

1 Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft Eccentrics connecting rods, Guids, etc.

1 Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.

2 Weighing machines with boxes, weights, corner aprons complete.

2 Hydraulic gauges 6 T. 6 in. diar with pipe and valve.

1 Lancashire Boiler 24 ft. x 6ft.—6 in. diar with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diar made by Yates and Thomas Coy., Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.

PRABHASHANKER VENISHANKER,
KALIANRAI SHANKERPRASAD,
Liquidators.

65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1694

STNADARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camella 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gains

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

"RAGMANIA,"
The New
EXCELSIOR REVUE.

To-night—Every Night
at 10 p.m. only.

Nothing Like It
(Past, Present, or Future).

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

Caste:
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
Miss CLEO. PEEL.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
THE MALBOURNES.

Future of Bombay

The Broken Mirror.

Have you seen the
FAMOUS BOXING CONTEST?
Fiddler Flake *versus* Monseaur Cow Puncher.

Grand Finale,
"THE DEVIL'S BALL."
Introducing the Modern Mephistopheles.

6-30 Programme:
A combination of Cinema and Variety introducing specialities from the Revue.

PLAN at SOUNDY'S

LA SCALA
in association with
BANDMANN'S
Eastern Variety Circuit
and with
HARRY RICKARDS'
Tivoli Theatrical Ld., Australia.
Commencing
FRIDAY APRIL 3rd.
Plan will be opened at
S. ROSE & Co. To-morow and Tuesday.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
From Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

THE CYCLING KING
Again on theStage of
OLYMPIA
ONLY A WEEK MORE
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
Rs. 50 Prize to any one performing any one Feat
Our Star.
"DESDEMONA"
and
"THE CHILD OF THE SYLVE LAKE."
Matinee Saturday and Snday.
5-15 to 6-45 and every night
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and
11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1256.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mer**hants and** Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
89 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

AMUSEMENT

TO BE SEEN TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10 AT
LA SCALA THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.
TWO
HUMAN FROGS,
DE MARLO AND LADY:—Marvellous and Wonderful in a Gorgeous Spectacula ract.—The FROGS PARADISE.
LA BELLE TAMARA, Operatic Vocalist. | **WEATHERLYS MUSICAL KIDS** | **3 SISTERS SIAM LA PETITE ZILLA**
Our Local Topical—A Drama—Comic—PATHE'S GAZETTE,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.
Monday March 16th
The Funniest Farce ever staged
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
Sir Guy de Vere Charles Howitt.
Tuesday, March 17th.
"EAST LYNNE."
Wednesday, March 18th.
"DAVID GARRICK."
Thursday, March 19th.
"DIPLOMACY."
Saturday, March 21st.
The Great Cracksman Drama,
"RAFFLES",
Title role Charles Howitt
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1 and Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.
Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.
1905 **NIGHTLY AT 9-30.**

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.
THE LATEST CINEMA SENSATION.
WHEN THE EARTH TREMBLED.
A story dealing with the Horrors of the San Francisco Earthquake.
4,000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
Read what the Press in England says:—
"Contains practically every form of attraction it is possible for a picture play to possess. It is a thrilling drama; it is a striking and impressive spectacle; it is a highly emotional love-story; and it is a film of considerable pictorial beauty. The earthquake scenes are marvellously well carried out and will prove one of the biggest sensations yet seen."
DON'T MISS THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturdays & Sundays. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

The Indian Succession Act.
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.
The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.
All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.
WITH AN APPENDIX.
containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.
Price, Rs. 5.
Ramchandra Govind & Son,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
OPINIONS.
"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SAPAT LOTION.
An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no[t] [a]fter it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days
Price As 4 perbottle.
SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPOR

FOR THE 14TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect except at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are lower than usual in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is below normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western half of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Whether has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally. Temperature is in defect in north-west India, the west United Provinces, the central parts of the country, Gujrat, Kathiawar and the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY, the 14th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. at A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	80.6	64.6	80	..	4.56	0.92
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	84.1	67.4	42	..	0.66	—2.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.0	50.4	33	..	1.50	0.11
Rawalpindi	71.7	?	72	..	9.21	2.08
Lahore	76.0	4[illegible].9	67	..	3.44	0.48
Sirsa	76.3	49.0	51	..	1.51	—0.09
Ambala	75.7	51.[illegible]	70	..	2.21	—2.83
Delhi	75.2	52.0	57	..	0.74	—1.87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.0	55.1	42	..	0.32	—1.17
Mainpuri	8[illegible].3	54.6	46	..	1.52	—0.52
Jhansi	82.9	58.8	32	..	0.91	—0.75
Cawnpore	87.2	58.9	42	..	1.20	—0.74
Allahabad	93.9	57.8	28	..	1.41	—0.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	86.5	48.8	26	..	2.31	1 28
Karachi	84.0	60.6	40	..	2.11	0.75
Ajmer	76.0	49.9	44	..	2.73	1.40
Jaipore	78.2	46.9	33	..	0.86	—0.51
Kotah	79.6	57.5	23	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.6	51.8	37	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	85.2	62.[illegible]	62	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	85.1	58.6	36	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot	85.3	49.4	48	..	0.08	—0.39
Bhavnag Para	85.0	52.4	33	..	0.04	—0.51
Surat	88.9	58.9	35	..	0.04	—0.24
Ahmedabad	88.8	59.7	17	..	0.09	—0.29
Dessa	86.3	48.2	25	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	78.4	58.8	47	..	0.14	—0.65
Indore	82.1	50.8	23	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	55.3	30	..	5.28	2.90
Saugor	82.3	56.2	23	..	2.16	0.09
Hoshangabad	86.9	55.[illegible]	23	..	2.47	0.84
Khandwa	87.1	51.0	30	..	0.30	—0.80
Akola	91.9	51.9	16	..	0.98	—0.92
Amraoti	92.8	60.4	16	..	1.75	—0.20
Nagpur	94.6	59.6	18	..	2.10	—0.16
Chanda	96.0	57.0	36	..	1.53	—0.82
Raipur	94.7	63.6	24	..	2.00	0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	67.5	45	..	0.08	—0.50
Ratnagi	86.5	65.1	57	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao	85.0	69.0	67	..	0.00	—1.19
Karwa	83.7	65.0	79	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	52.1	27	..	0.08	—0.78
Ahmednagar	88.3	52.4	15	..	0.16	—1.21
Poona	90.4	53.7	72	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	97.0	61.1	25	..	0.01	—1.62
Bijapur	96.5	67.1	25	..	0.24	—1.18
Belgaum	94.2	60.5	9	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	88.2	63.5	9	..	0.01	—1.27
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.9	58.7	10	..	0.02	—1.61
Hyderabad	98.5	69.6	24	..	0.00	—1.92
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.9	74.0	58	..	0.03	—2.45
Calicat	86.8	75.4	78	..	4.67	—1.92
Cochin	90.9	78.5	71	..	5.16	—4.68
Colombo	88.5	75.4	92	..	31.50	6.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	91.4	74.5	75	..	0.03	—6.76
Bellary	103.9	74.5	31	..	0.04	—2.34
Guddapah	102.9	78.1	8	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	90.2	75.1	81	..	28.73	8.43
Bangalore	90.2	70.5	73	..	0.34	—3.54
Coimbator	97.2	70.[illegible]	76	..	4.87	—0.55
Trichinopoly	100.7	75.6	76	..	10.44	1.44
Negapatam	88.5	79.2	7[illegible]	..	53.41	24.19

MISS CORELLI AND HER RIVALS

WAITING TILL THE LITERARY STARS ROLL BY.

Miss Marie Corelli has, in a remarkable outburst, given the world a satirical estimate of her rivals in literature and at the same time has expressed her independence of the reading public, in a letter to the "Birmingham Daily Mail," which had published a paragraph asking: "Where is Miss Marie Corelli?"

After stating that she is very much alive and in possession of all her faculties, she writes:

"I have certainly withdrawn for a time into a retired literary corner overpowered by the crowd of stupendous geniuses (according to publishers' advertisements) who occupy it, considering it but just and decent to stand aside out of the glittering galaxy of these many marvels of the age who (if publishers' advertisements and newspaper booms mean anything) have arrived in to their own gifted beings who can be nothing less than Shakespeare and the classics re-embodied, even eclipsing those overrated, well-nigh mythical personages, to say nothing of such out-of-date authors as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and Bronte. "I am not waiting till clouds roll by, but only till the dazzling procession of publishers' planets sweep onward in their brilliant course, leaving trails of Bernard Shaw, Joseph Conrad, Cheserton, De Morgan fire behind them.

"Then perhaps I may venture humbly forth with a little book in a limited edition, of which Birmingham may perhaps generously purchase one copy. I put it at this modest figure because from my very first beginnings I have never suited the literary taste of Birmingham, though this distressing state of things has not yet moved me to tears."

Miss Corelli goes on to say: "What readers want they will have, and if they do not want me, I do not want them, and there need be no strained relations between us."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14th

S. S. Markgraf	Schapp	Durban February 14.
S. S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi March 12.

DEPARTURES.

March 14th

S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden.
S. S. Homayun	Courtway	Jeddah.
S. S. Islami	Watson	Aden.
S. S. Strathleven	Mc Phee	Port said (for order) and Dunkirk.
S. S. Subadar	Crebbin	Calcutta.
S. S. Derwent Hall	Jones	Do.
S. S. Ozarda	Mills	Akyab via Galle
S. S. Frankenfels	Thiln	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday

Steamer * Lindula	for	Persian Gulf.
" Steinturm	for	Calicut.
" Markgraf	for	Zanzibar.

* To arrive.

S.S. Markgraf:—The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain T. Schapp, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, which port she had left on February 14, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 12, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Homayun:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain E. W. Courtway, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 45 passengers.

S.S. Islami:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

S.S. Strathleven:—The steamer Strathleven, 2,844 tons, Captain D. McPhee, sailed on Saturday for Port Said (for order) and Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Subadar:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Derwent Hall:—The steamer Derwent Hall, 2,514 tons, Captain J. C. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with balast.

S.S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain T. L. Mills, sailed on Saturday for Akyab via Galle, with balast.

S.S. Frankenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Frankenfels, 3,669 tons, Captain B. V. Thiln, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co. s.s. Mombassa left Suez on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co. ss.. Chanda, left Suez on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co. s.s. Chanda, left Port Said on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Shaw, left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Elysis Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circessia outward bound passed Suez on the 13th and is expected to arrived here on the night of the 23rd instant.

Saturday, March 14th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Age
A Faisal Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
B Quetta	Cross	M. M. & Co
C. & K. Manchester Miller	Robertson	T. M. & Co
D. & E. Chantala	Phillips	N. M. & Co
F Trafford Hall	[illegible]sain	K. N. & Co
K. City of Delhi	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
M St Le nards	Colferata	J. P. & Co
N. Neherpark	Taylor	J. P. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Indo Maru	Kimiya	N. G. K
2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Wandefer	White	K. N. & Co
4 Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co
6 Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N & Co
8. Steinturm	Hatenhew	W. & A. Z. & Co
9 Querimba	Lane	M. M. & Co
10 & 11. Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Macedonia	Bennett	P & O. Co.
15 Graz	Mandick	A. L. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Glan Graham	Becket	J. F. & Co
China	Tocq e	P. & G. S. . Co.
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Erechtus	Patrich	M. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & C.
Lichtenfils	Walldorff	W. F. A. [illegible]rah m & Co
Lasna	Lucsnes	T. N & Co
Manchester Citizen	Beggs	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. M.&Co
Pandua	Willsher	M. M. & Co
Powhaton	Blay	S. O. & Co
Sardar	Niclsen	K.N &Co
Sofala	Warrington	M. M.&Co
Salsette	Evaris	P.& O. S.N.Co
Subada	Crebbin	T. M. &Co
Sidra	Brown	Bombay & Co
Talrabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji Co
Zoroastrian.	Osborne	C. M. & Sons.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th March was 30·172 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin given above.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle ,sily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE
SCOTCH WHISKIES
SOLD EVERY WHERE

SPECIAL OFFER.
JUST RECEIVED.
STEREOSCOPIC PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,
for general out-door use—
RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.
These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.
Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.
BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.
ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.
Magnification. x. 8.
Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, **Rs. 75.**
Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, Hornby Row,
Opposit Government Telegraph Office,
BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!
Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.
Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.
The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
This Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.
FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.
HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.
Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.
R. S. ARNFELD, Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.
Provident Schemes
Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chroniele, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents.*

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATION .

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 13th

Consols 2½ %	..75⅞plus ⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..25.21—½
Rentes 3 %	88unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26½plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver steady, Buyers at the rates.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st.(Bank buying Rate)	..½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments Bills on Madras. Rs. 30,000 @ ¼ 1.32.	
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	.89unchgd
Discount Bank Bills3 m-st.	.. 2 5.16unchgd..
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2⅛unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..3unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	..3unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) *	77.9
Interest day to day loans	..2unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans	2¼unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£100,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£20,000
Silver to Calcutta	£30,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York March 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	19,000
,, ,, to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York May	11.99plus 9
Futures at New York July	11.83plus 6
Advanced on Foreign buying and on bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.20unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12⅞unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—firm.	
Futures at New Orleans May mutilated	12·52
Futures at New Orleans July mutilated.	12·46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½—⅛
Demand Bills	4.86¼unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	..58plus ⅛

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	135,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	41,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	61,000
,, ,, to Japan	12,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	870,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	691,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
,, Sales of East Indian	100
,, Imports	10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Quiet steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures firm.	
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	7.02plus 6
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.80plus 10

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	May	12.00plus 10
	July	11.84 ,, 7
New York Official noon call	May	11.98 ,, 8
	July	11.82 ,, 5
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.53 ,, 6
	July	12.46 ,, 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.

M.A.	6.68plus 8
A.M.	6.62 ,, 7
M.J.	6.62 ,, 8
J.J.	6.57 ,, 8
J.A.	6.53 ,, 8
A.S.	6.43 ,, 7
S.O.	6.31 ,, 6
O.N.	6.23 ,, 6
N.D.	6.18 ,, 6
D.J.	6.16 ,, 5

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, March 13th.

Bales

Total Actual Export	3,000
,, Forwarded	65,000
,, Imports	80,000
,, Stock	1,209,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—	3,800
Coconada Fair Red cif. London.	4 25.32
Coconada Ginned cif. London	4 27.32
Western Good cif. London	5 1.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, March 13th

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½ yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends.	2¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif.	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo Mackalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5 15.16
Buyers or Sellers	..sellers.
Months	..March-April.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
,, ,, ,, 40's	11⅜
Mule ,, ,, 40's	11⅝
,, ,, ,, 50's	12⅝
,, ,, ,, 60's	14⅛
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	15½
,, ,, ,, 50's	16
,, ,, ,, 60's	17
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices firm.	
Tone "Cloths" firm more doing.	
Weft American 54's	11
Weft Egyptian 80's	16⅝
Tone "Tarns" Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian 32's	11¾
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅝
,, 32's B.	10½
,, 36's W.T.C.	9⅞
,, 36's B.	10⅜
,, 42's	10⅞
,, American 60's	14¼
,, Egyptian 60's	16¼
,, ,, 80's	20¼

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

London, March 13th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Months of February 1914

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Bleached and White	19,400,000
Unbleached and Grey	95,700,000
Dyed and Colored	3,400,000
Printed	3,500,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	460,000
Unbleached and Grey	330,000
Total Shipments of Salt	1,000

TO RANGOON.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS).	
Bleached and White	3,900,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,300,000
Dyed and Colored	2,000,000
Printed	4,000,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	250,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

TO MADRAS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS.)	
Bleached and White	3,600,000
Unbleached and Grey	6,000,000
Dyed and Colored	1,000,000
Printed	3,300,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	330,000
Unbleached and Grey	520,000

TO BOMBAY.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS)	
Bleached and White	16,200,000
Unbleached and Grey	14,000,000
Dyed and Colored	8,600,000
Printed	13,000,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	430,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,000,000

TO KARACHI.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS.)	
Bleached and White	24,400,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,400,000
Dyed and Colored	3,800,000
Printed	8,500,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	50,000
Unbleached and Grey	30,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPOR

London, March 13th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London Buyers unchanged	37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. dull	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April ; dull	34¾
South Australian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March-April-May ; Antwerp nearest value	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May : Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; (new months) Dunkirk done quiet but steady *new terms pure Basis*	52¼
Linseed Calcutta March-April ; London done Buyers firmer unchanged	50.3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Amsterdam done quiet but steady	45⅛—⅛
Bombay Cottonseed March-April Hull nearest value firmer sound delivered per ton	£6-0-0 plus 1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G M.B.	£63 1.16—5.16
Copper Braziers	£77¾—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchanged	0-13-0
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	4-11-3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11- 5-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	5- 3-9

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10.6
Arrivals :—"Semiramis."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; steady small biz doing-prices better	12.6¾plus ¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; very quiet unchanged	11.9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar.	9.1½plus ¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2½plus½
Opened firmer closed quiet	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; quiet but steady unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged.	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. · value	10.8¼—¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value	10.9¾—¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	11.8¼—¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value very quiet prices easier	11.9¾—¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers firm	3plus ¾

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale opened today steady.
Sheep skins :—Madras prime good demand one penny to 2d higher.
Madras medium par to a penny lower
Madras ordinary par to a penny lower
Goat Skin sale closed today steady.
Goat skins sold 10,34,000.
Goat skins :—Madras prime par to a penny lower
Goat skins Bombay :—par to a penny higher

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 14th.

Consols 2½ %	..75⅞plus ½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.20½—½
Rentes 3 %	..88½plus½
Berlin Cheques on London	..20.43—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13.16plus 1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st.(Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 @ ¼ 1.16	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	.. 2 5.16unchgd.
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2⅛unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	3unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans	2¼unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
,, Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York May	12.07plus 8
Futures at New York July	11.91plus 8
Advanced on Foreign Buying and on Commission House buying.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25plus 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12⅝unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—firm.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.55plus 3
Futures at New Orleans July	12.50plus 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅝plus ⅛
Demand Bills	4.86¼unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	..58½plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

Liverpool, March 14th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, Imports	23,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Limited demand-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet.	
Mid. Americans	7.04plus 2
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.95plus 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.

M.A.	6.67—1
A.M.	6.61—1
M.J.	6.60—2
J.J.	6.55—2
J.A.	6.51—2
A.S.	6.41—2
S.O.	6.29—2
O.N.	6.20—3
N.D.	6.15—3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, March 14th

Bales.

Total in Sight	12,920,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	469,000
East Indian ,, ,,	258,000
American ,, ,,	4,060,000
Other ,, ,,	172,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	15,000
,, ,, Forwarded	500
American Afloat	250,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	303,000

MISCELLANEOU MARKET REPORT.

London, March 14th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. May-June ; London Buyers unchanged	37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April ; quiet	34⅝—⅛
South Australian March-April ; sellers	36¼—¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March-April-May ; Antwerp value unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown. 416lbs. ex-Ship	
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs. ex-Ship *New Terms* March-April ; May Dunkirk sellers firm	50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers firm	51¼
Linseed Calcutta March-April ; London done Buyers firm	50.4½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Antwerp sellers firm.	45⅜plus ¼
Bombay Cottonseed March-April: Hull sellers firmer sound delivered per ton	£6.0.6 plus6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; steady but very quiet unchanged	12.6¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; nothing doing unchanged	11.9¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar	9.2plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May.	9.3plus ½
Steady very little doing.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; quiet but steady unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16 18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.8½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value inactive-unchanged	11.9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; Buyers firm unchanged	3

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 14

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
575 bars silver	11,25,000	London	Yokohama.
306 ,, ,,	6,00,000	,,	Hongkong.
335 ,, ,,	6,37,500	,,	Eastern.
19 ,, ,,	38,590	,,	D. SassoonCo
303 ,, ,,	5,82,000	,,	Chartered
110 ,, ,,	2,25,000	,,	Internatio nal
16 ,, ,,	30,000	,,	Mercanti le

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues very steady, but business is still slack.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, Apl.		1 4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-16
,, ,, forward, June.	1	4 1-8
,, 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		170½
Marks ,, ,,		138½
60 days Hongkong		142
,, ,, Shanghai		191
,, ,, Japan		149½

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London advanced 1/16 to 26 3/4, while for two months' delivery the rate was 1/8 higher at 26 3/4 The local opened rather easier, but has improved during the day with a fair business passing and rates at the close are almost the same as yesterday.

	Rs	a	p.
We quote :—			
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns.	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	15	0
1st Settlement	77	12	0
3rd Settlement	77	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 12th March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	2	2,252
B. B & C. I. Railway	23	1,234

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market did not display any activity and the business put through during the course of the day was very limited. The Market opened at Rs. 95/9, but after slight fluctuations closed at Rs. 95/8/8 (buyers) for the 30th March delivery. Ready Paper was placed at about annas three more than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

To-day being the last day for the March Settlement no business was booked for forward delivery ; however, a few transactions were reported for cash.

Gujarat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 111½ and Sara Siraigung at Rs. 25½.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 590 c. d.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 64 x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 73.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 263¾.

Jamsheds were in request at Rs. 96¼.

Katni Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 3½ Discount (Rs. 100 paid up).

COTTON.

A further advance of 9 and 6 points in futures is advised from New York. Reuter's quotations for futures in New Orleans were multilated, but private cables give them as 5 and 7 points higher. Messrs. Weld and Co., have received a telegram from Greenville (South Carolina), as follows :—"Rain and snow on Wednesday ; new crop preparations getting backward," Egyptians are steadier and advanced on speculative and trade buying. The Liverpool market closed strong, owing to absence of selling, and some covering by "bears" as also in sympathy with the rise in Egyptians.

The better advices from the Home markets caused a steadier feeling locally and good Broach opened at Rs. 275, while fine Khamgaon Akola March was quoted Rs. 220. A moderate business has been done in settlements and prices have kept fairly steady.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	23,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months	
M. A.	6.68 Unched
A. M.	6.62 ,,
M. J	6.61—1
J. J.	6.56—1
J. A.	6.53 Unched
A. S.	6.42—1
S. O	6.30—1
O. N	6.22—1
N. D	6.17—1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	4	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	4	3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0	R T
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	4	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	3	6	R. T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	56	8	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B T.

Pppyseed :—The Market is quiet but steadyo Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	4	0	B. T.
April May	11	4	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	34	8	0	
Guzerat ready	3[illegible]	8	0	
April May	7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed : The market is quiet

Qotuations :—

Berar	Rs.	22	8	0
Guzerat	,,	21	8	0

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	18,729 Bales
Wheat	7,214 Cwts
Linseed	13,506 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	7,713 ,,
Gingelyseed	3,790 ,,
Poppyseed	1 ,,
Groundnuts	2,903 ,,
Castorseed	4,130 ,,
Rice	15,570 ,,
Myrabollams	4,153 ,,
Cottonseed	28,375 ,,
Mowraseed	nil ,,
Gram	11,196 ,,
Jowar	9,778 ,,
Maize	nil. ,,
Barley	538 ,,

BANK MANAGER SENTENCED.

THREE MONTHS FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

S. K. Kothavle, Manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation (in liquidation), was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the first case against him.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Balwant Ramchandra Soman, a contractor, charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation (in liquidation), with criminal breach of trust in respect of securities worth Rs. 4,000.

Mr. Bapurao N. Athavle, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Sahir, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

After setting out the case for the prosecution and the story of the defence, His Worship in the course of his judgment, said that he had very carefully considered all the evidence before him, documentary as well as oral, and all that had been urged by the learned gentlemen on either side and on the materials before him he had no alternative but to convict the accused of the offence with which he was charged.

ACTED DISHONESTLY.

In His Worship's opinion, the accused in dealing with those securities in the manner he had done had acted dishonestly, as defined in Section 24 of the I. P. C. The evidence showed that the Bank had been in difficulties since December, 1912, and the accused as its manager must have known that. In order to carry on the business of the Bank, the accused among other things hypothecated the securities of the complainant and that too for an amount greater than the extent of the lieu. From that it appeared that the accused had an intention of causing wrongful gain to the Bank by giving it the use of the money which the Bank was not entitled to have. The intention of the accused in dealing with the securities in that manner was to cause wrongful loss to the complainant. The accused had acted in violation of his legal contract with the complainant and in violation of direction of the law prescribing the mode in which the securities entrusted to him should be dealt with.

His Worship thought that the circumstances under which and the manner in which the accused had dealt with the securities entrusted to him by the complainant brought him within the section of criminal breach of trust and His Worship found that he had committed an offence under Section 406 of I. P. C. The accused, he said, must have realised that in dealing with the securities in the manner he had done, he did a criminal action. During the repeated demands made on him by the complainant for the return of his securities he had never told him that the securities had been hypothecated. Under the circumstances, he found the accused guilty of the offence.

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHERS.

In passing sentence, His Worship said that this was a case in which the accused must be given imprisonment. As the manager of a banking concern, it was absolutely necessary to preserve the utmost good faith in dealing with property entrusted to his charge. Any deviation from that should be punished fairly severely, not only as a punishment to the offender but also as an example to others. At the same time, His Worship had to consider that till now the accused had occupied a fairly respectable position in life He, accordingly, sentenced the accused to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CASE ADJOURNED.

Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., then brought the accused on remand and charged him with two offences of cheating on the 6th September last Khan Bahadur Busir Mia Mir Sadrudin Khan and thereby inducing him to deliver four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each and a receipt for Rs. 9,521-3-10 ; and also with the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of the same amount between the 6th September and 7th October last.

As there was a great pressure of work in His Worship's Court, the case was adjourned until 3-30 p.m., on the 25th.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will make a tour of inspection in April, before proceeding to Simla.

The Lieutenant-Governor of U. P. will make a short visit to Bundelkhand at the beginning of next week on famine business.

FIRE AND BURGLARY

are two great and common enemies ; foes who do not serve you with an ultimatum, but who attack mercilessly and with absolutely no warning whatsoever. It takes very little time for the former to establish formidableness in the factory, warehouse, hotel, hospital, railway station, power house, bank office, etc. It is the unpreparedness for fire that always makes the danger to life and property so terrible. Safeguard, therefore, your property and human lives by installing the

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

If a fire occurs or if burglars are at work, little time would elapse before discovery by the watchman, who is controlled by a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

which ensures the faithful carrying out of the duties allotted to the watchman and which compels him, at such intervals as may be fixed by those who employ him, to regularly visit all parts of a building under his supervision. Without a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

which registers, accurately the time of each visit to various parts of his beat, there can be no certainty as to whether the watchman has faithfully patrolled his rounds or has slept through the whole or any part of the night.

It will be apparent from what we have stated that the work of early detection of fire or burglary is possible with a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

and such early detection will enable the capture of burglars and in the case of fire an opportunity of dealing with it before it spreads and defeats the possibilities of any

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

which has now become an essential adjunct to every building of importance and which we can also instal where necessary, having been appointed Sole Agents in India for the only

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

in this world which can effectively deal with petrol, carbide or electric fires in addition to fires of any description. The

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

is the only extinguisher that will put out every kind of fire in its incipient state, no matter how it starts or what is burning—curtain fires, stove fires, chimney fires, fires caused by overturned lamps, etc. Pyrene will put out fires having their origin in such materials as oily wastes, shavings, turpentine and shellac.

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will conquer fires on which water and chemical solutions containing water are useless, for Pyrene is the only extinguisher that triumphs over fires resulting from the ignition of benzine, gasoline, acetylene or carbide.

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will subdue electrical fires without damage to insulation or apparatus, and it will do so without risk or danger ; for a stream of Pyrene has been directed upon a circuit carrying 110,000 volts without the least harm to the operator. Such a performance is impossible with any other Hand Fire Extinguisher of any type, containing water, and there is no other extincteur on the market that does not contain water.

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

the latest achievement of the Scientific world in Fire Extinguishing Compounds, is an essential adjunct to every building, every garage, and every motor car in or out of a garage, as Pyrene in contact with fire is instantly transformed into a heavy dry cohering non-poisonous gas blanket which embraces the flames and completely smothers them.

Further particulars of this valuable chemical compound and apparatus will be published in subsequent advertisements but meanwhile we will be pleased to explain the uses more fully of the

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

and later, to give practical demonstrations of its merits to anyone interested.

If, therefore, you are thinking of installing Hand Fire Extinguishers in any establishment under your control kindly consider the claim of the Champion

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COTTON BALES BURNT IN TRANSIT.

DECREE AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

HIRJI KHETSEY & Co., v. THE B. B. AND C. I. RY. CO.

Judgment in this matter was delivered by His Lordship on Saturday morning.

The full facts out of which this suit arose and the arguments of counsel on both sides were set forch in our previous issues. The facts are that the plaintiffs consigned 186 bales of cotton to the defendant company for conveyance from Ujjain to Calaba. The goods were to be carried at railway risk. Most of the bales were not delivered in time to the plaintiffs. On inquiry they were informed that the goods were destroyed by fire while they were lying in a loaded waggon at Bangrod station. The Company further replied that they were not responsible for damage to such goods as they did not know the cause of the fire and as bailees, they had taken all the care required of them, under Sections 151 and 152 of the Indian Contract Act.

The plaintiffs filed the present suit for damages for Rs. 23,000 and odd (the price of the cotton bales which were not delivered to them) against the Railway Company.

During the course of his judgment, His Lordship after reciting the facts of this case said that on the question of sheeting the defendant Company contended that this waggon was sheeted with three sheets, while the plaintiffs' case was that it was only sheeted with two. None of the witnesses could pretend to have any definite recollection of this particular waggon or how it was loaded or sheeted and sealed. All that that part of the evidence amounted to was that the usual practice was to load, sheet and seal in a particular way, and that no waggon loaded, as this waggon was, would have been allowed to proceed had it not been so loaded, sheeted and sealed. That was of course merely begging the question and all such evidence appeared to His Lordship to be quite valueless and negligible.

NO WATER TO SPARE.

After the fire was discovered everything that could be done was done to extinguish the fire. A telephone message was sent to Rutlam for help, but Rutlam had no water to spare. An immense amount of time had been spent by the plaintiffs over this point of the water train, probably as a consequence of the result of *Lakhichand v. G. I. P. Ry. Co.* case. But the short answer to all this argument was that supposing there had been no difficulties in the way of despatching the water train, and supposing it had been despatched and ranged up alongside (or as near as it could then get) to the burning waggon, what would have been the use? By 6-30 a.m., the flames must have been at their height; probably no one could have got within 15 feet of the waggon and with tanks of water available no impression, as far as His Lordship could see, could have been made on the fire by tossing buckets of water at it from a distance of 15 feet. What was needed and what alone would have been serviceable, was not only water in abundance, but a hose and pressure pump as well, and there was no available hose or pressure pump at Rutlam or at any place nearer than Godhra, 115 miles away.

Those being in outline the principal facts what were the legal rights and liabilities of the parties? His Lordship did not see that Sections 72 and 76 of Act 9 of 1890 put a Railway Company sued in respect of goods entrusted to it for carriage in a better position than a common carrier under the old Carriers Act. Nor did His Lordship think it necessary to go minutely into any change which the Act of 1890 might have made in the liability of Railway Companies, when sued as bailees, as compared with their liabilities before the passing of that Act. As far as it stood the law appeared to be clear. When anyone had entrusted goods to a Railway Company, for carriage, and those goods were lost, damaged or destroyed, while in the possession and under the control of the Railway, the fact of the loss, damage, or destruction was enough to cast upon the company the burden of proving that that loss was not due to any negligence on its part. The standard of negligence was given in Sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act, but no general rule universally applicable could, His Lordship thought, be laid down as a rule of law defining the amount and quality of the proof in every case which would discharge the Railway Company's onus. It could not be a rule of law though speaking generally he thought that it was a very sound rule of right reason, subject to all proper exceptions in special cases, that where the fact of lost damage or destruction was proved, and the Railway Company could not prove the cause of this loss, etc., it could not logically prove that it was not in law itself responsible for that unascertained cause.

RELIED TOO CONFIDENTLY.

In every case it was open to the bailee to satisfy the court if he could that although he did not know how the goods came to be lost, damaged, or destroyed, it certainly was not owing to any want of ordinary care on his part. And this was actually done in the recent case of Lakhichand. In that case both the Original and the Appeal Court held that the defendant Company did not know the cause of the fire and the fire whatever its cause might have been was not due to the negligence of the defendant Company. The defendant Company in this case had from the first relied too confidently on Lakhichand's case as establishing a rule of law that a defendant so sued as this defendant Company was sued, might exonerate itself by proof of general care, in dealing with large quantities of similar goods, and proving that that amount of care was usually sufficient to prevent loss, damage or destruction. On the other hand the case was certainly authority for the proposition that a decree ought not to be given against a Railway Company sued as bailee for loss, damage, or destruction of goods bailed to it, the moment it were cause of the loss? Now what was the admitted that it was unable to assign the actual position at the outset of the case? The defendant Company received goods to be carried at its own risk and allowed them to be entirely in its possession to be burnt. Two questions then arose whether the defendant Company proved that it took as much care of the goods, from the time they came into its possession to the time when they caught fire, as an ordinary person would have taken of goods of the like quality and quantity of his own? (2) Whether, when the goods were found to be on fire, the defendant Company took as much care of them, that is to say, did it exert itself as strenuously having regard to the means at its disposal and all the circumstances to put the fire out and save the goods, as an ordinary person might have been expected to do if the goods had been his own? It would be noted that the second question stood quite distinct from the first and in regard to the proof had to be dealt with on a different line of reasoning altogether. And that distinction was of some importance with reference to Mr. Justice Bachelor's criticism of the judgment of the Privy Council in *River Steam Navigation Co. v. Choutwall*. With respect His Lordship was unable to agree wholly either with the line of reasoning or the conclusion reached by Mr. Justice Batchelor in that part of his judgment. The whole defence in this case was modelled upon *Lakhichand v. G. I. P. Railway Company's Case*. The defendant Company's case was that they took as much care of the goods as any ordinary person would take of his own goods; and they said that this was proved by the fact that while they carried enormous quanties of cotton, just as this cotton was carried, in open waggons, they rarely let it get on fire. His Lordship said that it could never follow as a matter of law that what satisfied the Judge in one case with special reference to the facts of that case must always satisfy every other judge in dealing with cases in which the problem might be in many respects different, the facts more simple or more complicated and the grounds of inference, therefore always liable to change. Assuming that the defendant Company carried, say, 6,00,000 bales of full pressed cotton, in all respects like the full pressed cotton which was burnt in this case and carried them safely with no greater percentage of loss than say, 250 bales out of 6,00,000 how was that an answer to the fact that these particular 186 bales were set on fire while being carried by the defendant Company. Surely His Lordship thought, it was rather worse than no answer.

A GENERAL PRINCIPLE.

His Lordship then went on to analayse the defence of a bailee in cases where he contended that some external agency beyond his control caused the loss, damage or destruction. Those cases, he said, were very rare. From the brief analysis of various cases His Lordship deduced the following general principle, viz., that where a bailee could not assign the cause of loss, he might always give evidence to prove if he could that although unknown, the cause must have been external to himself and beyond his control. Failing that to exonerate himself, he would have to prove that while unknown and in all probability attributable to himself, the cause was of such a nature that he could not have foreseen and prevented it by taking all reasonable care and precautions.

His Lordship then dealt with the evidence in this case and said that in his opinion at least 99 per cent. of it would never be relied on or ever looked at again. Most of the evidence was valueless and in spite of the length at which witnesses were examined and cross-examined, hardly a single fact which could help the Court was really disputed. His Lordship then dealt with the suggested causes of fire such as friction of the iron hoops round the bales and said that the whole of his reasoning must ultimately depend upon a logical process of exclusion. The Ujjain evidence, he said was quite unnecessarily voluminous. As far as Ujjain was concerned then they should be limited in their search for a cause to some spark thrown on the bales in process of loading by a passing engine, not belonging to or under the control of the defendant Company. But there was no evidence of anything of the kind, and although engines belonging to other companies do pass through Ujjain, the general control of the traffic and loading there was in the honds of the defendant Company and it has just as much their business to see that nothing uncommonly dangerous in the management of engines, which they permitted to pass, was done, as it would be, were they dealing with their own engines. As regards sheeting the waggon, the Company said that they had properly and carefully sheeted it. Would this exonerate the defendant Company? They appeared to think that it would. In His Lordship's opinion it would not.

VIOLATING CANNONS OF CORRECT REASONING.

The Company had still to account for the manner in which notwithstanding all these ordinary precautions having been taken, a most unusual thing happened viz., how the waggon came to be on fire at 3-30 a.m., the next morning. The Company's reply would be that they took all reasonable care in loading and packing the waggon, therefore, they would not be liable and or any damage caused by an act which was beyond their control. That appeared to him to violate not only well settled law, but all cannons of correct reasoning. Absolutely no evidence was given of the manner in which they managed engines, when these had to pass closed loads of valuable merchandise. If they could have proved that they had adopted every means known to science to nutralise the recurrent risk of sparkage; if they had proved that none of their engines were allowed to pass particularly at night close by loaded waggons without shutting off steam, and that after every such ordinary risk was run, inspection was taken of the waggons, and all these appeared to be ordinary precautions which any men might naturally take of his own valuable property, then the defendant might fairly have said to the Court, "we have now proved that we did everything in reason to take care of these goods, and we have no idea how in spite of having taken all these precautions: the fire occurred." His Lordship thought the question of sparkage was the most important one. His Lordship then dealt with the evidence which disclosed that engines had passed and repassed close to the loaded waggon at that time of the night.

ORIGIN OF FIRE.

His Lordship said: So far then as the origin of fire has to be determined and the degree of negligence on that account for which the defendant Company is fairly liable determined I think it is clear that the defendant Company by some act of its own caused the fire, and in the admitted facts the only reasonable conclusion is that that act was not such as an ordinary man would have done, had the goods been in his own and under his complete control. In other words in my opinion the defendant Company is plainly responsible for the fire.

In all the voluminous and for the most part utterly useless evidence got together in this case there was not a word to show that the defendant Company, either anticipated any danger from this cause or had issued orders of any kind to guard against it. It might be a rare, but it was a re-current cause, a continuing danger to which no private owner of valuable goods would subject them if he could guard against it. His Lordship said: "I should feel myself bound by the decision of this Court of Appeal. I certainly do, I have not consciously in the whole of this judgment gone a step beyond all that I can discover in the learned Chief Justice's judgment, which could fairly be called a ruling of law, binding on all these original courts. . . . And I believe that my method of dealing with this case, while it leaves the rule laid down by Scott C. J. untouched is strictly in accordance with what was done by Their Lordships of the Privy Council in the case of River Steam Nav. Co. v. Bhhotmull."

His Lordship said that 90 per cent. of the evidence was useless. Every fact which needed to be considered and formed part of the legitimate reasoning leading up to the main conclusion was virtually admitted. His Lordship further said: "It has, I am afraid, become a tradition of the bar founded on the far away dictum of some eminent counsel, that the right way to conduct a case of any importance was to heap up all the bricks you possibly can within the limits stretched to their uttermost of the laws of evidence, on the off chance of making use of some of them in constructing the edifice of the final arguments. Continuing that metaphor I may say the whole field and surrounding country upon which have been built the tiny edifices of counsel's final arguments to me have been made a mass of useless bricks and debris. In my opinion that is not the best, but the worst way of conducting a case." His Lordship found that the Railway Company was liable for the origin of the fire and the entire resulting loss. He further found that the defendant Company, had entirely failed to show that in dealing with these goods it exercised all the care that an ordinary man would have exercised had the goods been his own and the whole machinery of transport under his own control. His Lordship held that the defendant Company was not liable in respect of negligence or carelessness in dealing with the fire after it was discovered. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for a sum of Rs. 23,000 and odd with costs.

CREDIT BANK'S AFFAIRS.

BRANCH MANAGER'S CLAIM FOR SECURITY DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—G. V. MAVLANKAR, APPLICANT.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment in this case:—

This is a summons taken out by one G. V. Mavlankar, the agent of the Ahmedabad Branch of the above Bank, against the liquidator calling upon him to show cause why he should not be directed to hand over the amount of the security deposit placed by the said G. V. Mavlankar and lying with the Credit Bank of India in liquidation.

On the 2nd July, 1910, Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the Bank, wrote to Mavlankar informing him that he had been appointed branch manager at Ahmedabad on a salary of Rs. 75 a month, subject to the approval of the Head Office, and that he would have to give as security Rs. 5,000 to be deposited with the Bank and also a further security from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 10,000 and if the Head Office manager thought it necessary a fidelity guarantee policy for Rs. 15,000.

Mavlankar thereupon deposited Rs. 4,500 with the Bank and acted as branch manager until the winding up order was made.

According to his affidavit after he had sent Rs. 4,500 to Bombay, the manager wanted to place the amount in fixed deposit, whereupon Mavlankar came to Bombay to protest. He was eventually given a receipt as follows:—

> 10th July, 1912.—Received from G. V. Mavlankar Rs. 4,500 only as a security deposit subject to the service regulations of their branch bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

He now contended that he is entitled to be paid the said sum, in full in preference to the creditors of the Bank, as he paid the said sum to the Bank as his employer and did not pay it to the Bank as a customer.

His story is not quite accurate in detail. From the affidavit of the liquidator it appears as a matter of fact that Mavlankar paid to the Bank Rs. 2,000 on the 8th July, 1910, Rs. 2,000 on the 9th July, 1910, and Rs. 500 on the 17th December 1910. The said sums were entered in the fixed deposit ledger to the credit of Mavlankar as fixed deposit for twelve months at 6 per cent. interest. Subsequently the whole amount of Rs. 4,500 was transferred to the security deposit account and a receipt given as above on the 10th July 1912. Interest was paid from time to time to Mavlankar up to the 30th June 1913. In the half yearly balance sheet the said sum was included in the item of current Savings Bank and other deposits. The said sum was not kept seperate or invested in any particular securities, but was mixed into the other monies of the Bank. Mr. Jinnah, argued that the Rs. 4,500 was paid to the Bank to be held by them upon trust, that his client was entitled to follow the trust fund in the hands of the Bank, and that if the Bank had mixed the trust-money with its own monies, whatever monies were found with the Bank at the date of liquidation up to Rs. 4,500 must be considered as trust money.

A SOUND ARGUMENT.

That argument I think is perfectly sound. If Mavlankar had given Rs. 4,500 to the Bank to be held by the Bank during the period of his employment as security for his honesty and fidelity, the Bank would have been bound to keep that sum separate, and if they mixed it with their own monies he would be entitled to recover it out of the cash balance of the Bank at the termination of his employment. But unfortunately for him this was not the arrangement he made with the Bank. He agreed in effect that the Bank should treat his Rs. 4,500 in the same way as money deposited by a customer. He was to receive interest on it at the rate of 6 per cent. as long as he remained in the employment of the Bank. If that ceased he would be entitled to recover the principal with interest to date provided that the Bank had no claim against him in respect of defalcation, or otherwise. The Bank were entitled to invest the money in any way they pleased as no stipulation was made regarding the method of investment. Supposing, for instance, it had been agreed that the money was to be invested in Port Trust Bonds and at the date of liquidation the Bank had Port Trust Bonds for that amount, Mavlankar would be able to claim those as belonging to him, but as the case stands I can see no difference between him and an ordinary depositor execpt that the deposit was not for a fixed period, but for the term he remained in the employment of the Bank. I discharge the summons but under the circumstances without costs. The liquidator can have his costs out of the estate.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

ORDER OF WARRANT SET ASIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

ESSA SULEMAN PATKA v. BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGUM.

This was an appeal from an order of warrant for the arrest and imprisonment of the appellant for his having committed contempt of court, made by Mr. Justice Davar on the 1st of December, 1913.

The facts of the case are that the plaintiff respondent, a young woman, daughter and sole heir of a pious and devout man named Hafiz Abdool Gafur, who died on 30th September, 1919, was a minor at the time of her father's death. The property of Hafiz Abdool Gafur admittedly included certain Mahomedan religious books. On 15th August, 1913, the plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant-appellant Essa Suleman Patka, on the footing that the defendant, a disciple of her father had taken all books of her father promising to return them on her coming of age. The defendant had promised to open a library where he gave away these books. The plaintiff claimed that the property of her deceased father consisting of cash and security, etc., etc., worth Rs. 1,00,000, including the religious books, should be handed over to the plaintiff.

The defendant denied in his written statement his having taken posesssion of the whole or any part of the estate of the deceased. He alleged that certain members of Dokha and Memon Jamat formed a panch and one of the panch took possession of the estate. The religious books were under the management of one Munshi Abdur Rehman and the Anjumani Kitabkhana kept those books and were ready to hand them over to the minor-plaintiff when she came of age. The defendant submitted that he was not in possession of any part of the estate of the deceased.

After the suit was filed and before the written statement was put in by the defendant, an application for the appointment of a receiver in the suit to take over possession of the estate was made to Mr. Justice Davar who made an order to that effect on, the 14th October. The plaintiffs' attorneys, through the receiver, asked the defendant to hand over to the receiver the religious books of the deceased. The defendant said that the books were not in his possession and therefore he could not give them to the receiver. The plaintiff took out a rule against the defendant for contempt of court on account of his having refused to deliver the books to the receiver. His Lordship heard the rule and made it absolute on 1st December and ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest and imprisonment of the defendant until he handed over the books to the receiver.

This appeal was preferred by the defendant from the above order and was heard by their Lordships.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant-appellant.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff-respondent.

NO SPECIFC ORDER.

Mr. Raikes for the appellant submitted that the order of Davar J., was unjust on three grounds: (1) The Court had no power to decide the question whether his client was in possession of the books, that question being the question in isue to be decided at the hearing; (2) Suppoing the Court would have had such power to order, yet as a matter of fact no such order was ever made only a receiver was appointed by the Court; (3) Even on the affidavit made to commit his client for contempt, there was no evidence that his client was ever in possession of the books; the only evidence being that as secretary of the library for the time being, where these books were kept, he was in possession of those books.

He further submitted that there was no specific order to the defendant to hand over the books to the receiver. The order was merely for the appointment of a receiver and if any such use was to be made of it as intended by the plaintiff, the plaintiff ought to have taken a specific order to have that done.

After hearing Mr. Inverarity's arguments for the plaintiff-respondent their Lordships delivered their judgment, and said that if the defendant had to be asked to give possession of the books to the receiver there should have been a specific order to that effect. No such order was made by the Lower Court, as the order was merely for the appointment of a receiver. The Lower's Court's order was set aside and the rule discharged with costs including those of respondent insisting upon the appellant to appear before the Court and apologise.

Solicitors for the appellant: Ardeshir Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent: Captain and Vaidya.

DISPUTED SALE OF ICE FACTORY.

SUIT BY MORTGAGORS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE FRAZER ICE FACTORY LD. (IN LIQUIDATION) v. KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI AND GULAM MAHOMED AZAM.

This was a suit by the plaintiff, who are mortgagors, to have a sale of their mortgaged property by the 1st defendant, mortgagee to the second defendant, set aside.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Raikes, the Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, being in urgent need of money to pay off an incumbrance on their property, which consists of a lease hold plot of land opposite the Alexandra Docks with an ice factory built thereon, entered into an agreement to mortgage their property to the 1st defendant to secure an advance of a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees. The mortgage was executed on the 28th July, 1908. The mortgage deed provideed that the monies should be repaid by yearly instalments of Rs. 20,000; repayment of the whole amount being completed by the 28th of July, 1913. Interest was to be paid in half-yearly instalments, one in January and one in July, and the rate of interest was to be 9½ per cent. per annum. After one of the instalments had been paid by the mortgagors the original agreement between the parties was varied by provid-

(Continued on page 6.)

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

DEPOT OF MUSIC & RELIGIOUS GOODS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,60,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES:—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager:—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London).

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP

A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry, Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms. Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.

Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers.

Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI.
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

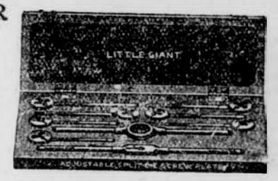
Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

Tools and Implements.

SUITABLE FOR Workshops, Factories, Mills, Engineers, Blacksmiths and Carpenters.



A large assortment always in Stock.

Please send for Catalogues.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,
7, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Continued from page 5.)

ing that, in lieu of instalments, the whole amount of the mortgage debt should be repayable on the 25th July, 1913, and the rate of interest should be 8½ per cent. The mortgagors continued to pay interest regularly until January, 1913, when the interest which should have been paid at that date was paid in June, 1913. The last half-yearly payment of interest amounting to Rs. 4,462-8-0 fell due on the 25th July, 1913. In payment of this Rs. 4,000 were paid by the plaintiffs to the mortgagee. In June, 1913, the plaintiff Co. went into voluntary liquidation. The principal amount having fallen due in July, 1913, and the mortgagee having pressed for payment a sale of the property was duly advertised and held on the 1st August, 1913; a reserve price of 1,00,000 having been fixed. As the bids at the auction sale did not rise above 1,00,000 the sale was postponed to 5th August, 1913, to give time to intending purchasers and to enable the buildings and the machinery to be sold in separate lots, so that a higher price may be realized. The liquidator Mr. Shapurji Frazer however became suddenly ill and died on the 6th August, 1913, and the sale on the 5th August, could not be held Ultimately the property was sold at an auction sale on the 18th December, 1913, when it was knocked down to the 2nd defendant for Rs. 84,000. The plaintiffs now sue to set aside the sale on the ground that the property was sold at a gross undervalue when the mortgagee actually had higher offers with him. They further impeach the sale on the ground that the mortgage deed provided that three months' notice of intention to sell should be given or, if no notice was given, interest to the extent of Rs. 500 must be in arrears, before the property could be validly put up for sale. The plaintiffs said that none of these conditions had been satisfied. The plaintiff further said that their and the mortgagee's solicitors were the same viz. Payne and Co. and they had not therefore proper legal advice at the date of the sale. The mortagee and the purchaser's attorneys were also the same and the purchaser having himself once offered Rs. 1,27,000 for the property knew that he was buying the property at a gross undervalue.

The first defendant mortgagee said that he had given notice of the sale, and even if he had not he was perfectly entitled to sell as interest over Rs. 500 was in arrear at the date of the sale. He denied all the allegations as to higher offers and said that he had treated the mortgagors with consideration and had given them ample time to secure any buyers for the property if they could.

The second defendant said that he had had no notice of anything defective as regards the sale. He pleaded that the Plaintiff Co's liquidator having been present at the sale and having assented to it he was now estopped from disputing its validity.

After Mr. Wadia had opened the case he applied to his Lordship to be allowed to amend his plaint by adding charges of fraud and collusion as between the first and second defendants. He said that the plaintiff had discovered the fraud since the filing of the suit.

Mr. Raikes objected to the proposed amendment.

The plaintiff then deposed to the circumstances relating to the fraud having come to his knowledge after the filing of the suit.

APPELLATE SIDE.

IS THE INCOME TAX COLLECTOR A COURT?

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

PUNAMCHAND MANEKLAL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case the petitioner Punamchand Maneklal applied to the High Court for the revision of the order passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, rejecting his application for quashing the proceedings started against him by the Income-Tax Collector of Kaira Mr. Hartshorne and the subsequent complaint filed against him for offences under Sections 177, 193, 196, 199 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, by the First Class Magistrate of Nadiad.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The petitioner was assessed with an Income-Tax for Rs. 35 for the year 1911. He appealed against the said assessment. So the Income-Tax Collector of Kaira ordered an inquiry into the matter and his appeal was dismissed. On 3rd July, 1912, a notice was issued against Punamchand to show cause why he should not be criminally prosecuted on the ground that his income exceeded Rs. 352 plus Rs. 672 and that he had given false evidence in an inquiry under Chapter IV of the Income-Tax Act before the Court of the Income-Tax Collector of Kaira, and had produced the false account books. The petitioner appeared before the Income-Tax Collector and submitted a written reply explaining *inter alia* that he sold goods worth Rs. 583 to several persons who were unable to pay the same and for that reason he had considered that amount as lost and therefore he had deduced that amount from his profit for the year. An order for the prosecution of the petitioner seemed to have been passed on the 23rd July, 1912, but no intimation of the same was given to the petitioner in any manner. On 20th October, 1913, that is to say nearly 15 months after the said order was passed, a complaint was filed by the opponent Mr. Lakhia, First Class Magistrate of Nadiad (not by the Mamlatdar of Nadiad expressly mentioned in the order of 23rd July 1912) in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Kaira, charging the petitioner with offences under Sections 177, 193, 196, 199 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. A warrant was issued by the First Class Magistrate of Kaira on this complaint against the petitioner and executed in due course. It was only then for the first time the petitioner came to know of the order of Mr. Hartshorne, granting sanction for the prosecution of the petitioner. The petitioner filed objections against the proceedings instituted against him, but the District Magistrate without notice transferred the case to the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate overruled the objections taken by the petitioner holding that there was no reason to dismiss the complaint. The petitioner then applied to the Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad for revision of the order of the Income-Tax Collector and also for the revision of the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Sessions Judge summarily rejected the application.

"A PUBLIC SERVANT."

Mr. Velinkar on behalf of the accused contended that the order made by Mr. Hartshorne was illegal. That if it was a legal order it amounted to the granting of a sanction under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the prosecution of the petitioner for the offences named therein Under Section 195 (b) the sanction granted by that order could not remain in force for more than six months, and therefore the proceedings adopted in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Kaira were without a sanction and the Court ought not to have taken cognizance of the same. The order of the 23rd July 1912 was not a complaint as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code. As there was no complaint of the Public Servant concerned, to wit the Income-Tax Collector Mr. Hartshorne as required by Sub-Clauses (a) and (b) of Section 195 before the First Class Magistrate of Kaira, he should not have taken cognizance of the above offences. The Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad had erred in holding that the proceedings before the First Class Magistrate at Kaira were based on the fact that the Income-Tax Collector was a "public servant."

After hearing the arguments their Lordships referred this case to the Full Bench to decide whether the Income-Tax Collector is or is not a court within the meaning of clause (b) and (c) of Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code. His Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton observed that so far as the complaint under Section 177, I.P. Code, was concerned it was not a complaint of the Income-Tax Collector or any other officer to whom that were unlawful or not legal. As regards the charges under the other Sections the result was subject to the decision on the point as to whether the Income-Tax Collector was a "court." In 1906 a Bench of the Bombay High Court had held that the Income-Tax Collector was not a court within the meaning of Section 476 Cr. Procedure Code (8 Bom. L. R 477), and a Bench of the same court had, in a recent case, decided that a District Magistrate under the District Municipal Act was a court. (15 Bom. L. R.). As there were two views held by the High Court his Lordship could not disregard or overrule them and so referred them to the Full Bench.

His Lordship Justice Shah added that the complaint appeared to have been made on the order granting sanction dated the 23rd July 1912; and as regards Section 177, I.P.C., it was clearly beyond time. There was conflict between the views held by the Bombay High Court in 8 Bom L. R. and 15 Bom. L.R., and in a recent case the Madras High Court had also held that the Income-Tax Collector was a "court" and so it was necessary to refer the matter to the Full Bench.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas and Messrs. Sunderdas and Co., appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BLACKMAILING BY A WOMAN.

DEMAND OF MONEY UNDER THREAT OF DISGRACE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

FULKOERBAI AND ANR. v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application under extraordinary jurisdiction for revising the conviction and sentence passed on the two petitioners by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Fulkoerbai Rugnathdas, a Bania woman was convicted of extortion under Section 385 of the I. P. Code and was sentenced to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment. The other petitioner Ramdas Bhawanidas was convicted under Sections 385 and 114 of the I. P Code and was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are these:—In the lower court, the complainant Lakhmidas Nemidass alleged that the first accused Fulkoerbai came to his house on the night of the 21st July 1913 and demanded money from him under threats of disgracing him in public. The second accused Ramdas Nemidass accompanied the first accused and advised the complainant to pay the first accused saying that the latter was a bad woman and would publicly disgrace him. The complainant threatened to call for the police and they both left. The next morning both the accused went again to the complainant's house but the first accused remained in a victoria near the complainant's door while the second accused went inside and again advised him to pay off the first accused. Then the complainant apprehending some injury to himself, went to consult Motilal who lives near Bhuleshwar. The complainant who was accompanied by his friend Mr. Khimj Punja, was followed by both the accused. As the complainant was leaving Motilal's house he was caught by his coat by the first accused Fulkoerbai. Thereupon the complainant and his friend shouted for the police and a row ensued in the course of which the first accused was caught by a police sepoy and marched to the police station when the complainant formally lodged his complaint against both the accused. The Magistrate held that these facts were proved and he therefore convicted and sentenced both the accused.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, rejected the application.

Mr. Lelo appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Bhide appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

62-13—699-13—Little and Co, R D Serbna Grace Edith Hemmingway, Pestonji R K and Co, Part heard.

Before the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
For the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

300-13—Surajmal and Co, Hathibhai Cullianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Madhavji K and C, Part heard, Motichand and D, 29-1-14

Testamentary Suit.

17-12—Little and Co, Vallabhdas Rowji v Khimji Koshowji, Tyabjee D and Co, For postponement.

For hearing on exceptions to Special Comr's further Report.

967-09—Ragh. N and Co, Mahomed Meherally and ors v Khatao Kashow, Edg. G. W. and Co.

Long Causes.

720-13—Ard H D and Co, Bai Bhagubai widow v Kashibai and ors, Mata J and M, J O d 13-2-14.

1114-13—Daph F and D, Yeshwant Anna Kunte and ors v Amarchand Madhavji Bhimji and Co.

48-13—Dhanjishaw and B, R. D. Sethna v Bai Suyate alias Jamnabai and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

230-13—Khunderao L and M, Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Hussein, Manecklal and T.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co.

877-13—Mana H M and Co, Aminabai and anr v Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors, Mulla and M.

940-13—Patell and Ez, Ismail Salemahomed v Fazal Ibrahim and anr, Ard. H. D. and Co.

997-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Alexander J. Ajabeg and anr, In person.

1029-13—Pyabjee D and Co, The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors, Madhavji K and C, For postponement, Mirza M and M.

1148-13—Captain and V, Dhanjibhai Bomonji v Hari Laxuman Patel and anr, Nanu H and Co.

8-13—Daph. F. and D, Dayabhai Panachand v Raichand Ghella and anr, Mehta and D.

587-13—Khimd L & M Kharshedji Framji Chhapgar v. Raja Prithipalsing Dikshet & P.

446-13—Jam E & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram & ors. Madhowji K & C. Hiralal & Co.

424-13—Bhimji & Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Khviram Lackminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

534-13—Purnanand & Co. Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matu J & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

128-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Curseti Setina v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

500-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

699-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & E.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

846-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

841-13—Shreff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

For decree absolute (in chambers).

829-11—Manecklal and Ty. Desai Narotam v Umer Saleh Mahomed Charia, Pest R K and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Mehta and D, Part heard, 12-3-14.

702-04—Wadia G and Co, Naudlal Thakorseydas and anr v Shewshamal Gangaram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, 14-3-14.

496-13—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed and ors, Pest R K and Co, Craw B and Co, Part heard, 3-3-14.

Martrimonial Suit.

808-13—Smetham B & Co Joseph William Henry Gillar v. Marij Gillard alias Aziz.

Long Causes.

931-10—Bicknell & M R Co. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price Wills & Reeves. Little & Co.

628-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotala & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Raghavava N & Co Nanubai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S For postponement, Motichand & D Mulji & Th

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L & M Jehanjir G & B.

299-13—Jehanjir M & S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

986-12—Nadirshaw & D Byramji Curseti Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkana, Jehanjir & S Walla.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbaje Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H & Co.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Muliraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-13—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

ONE
PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees up to 5th April. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Number exceeds 200 in a month only. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. Schooe is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY

This is
Rose's
The Original and still the Best LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

The Connoisseur finds in "Light of Asia" the only blend of cigars suited to his refined palate.

McDOWELL'S
"LIGHT OF ASIA."

MILD AND DELICIOUS. FREE—DRAWING COOL—SMOKING.

Rs. 66-8, 69-0, 72-0, 80-0 Per 1,000.

In 4 sizes and in Boxes of 50's.

McDOWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Get a box from Your Tobacconist, or order direct from the Manufacturers—

THE "BAHDUR" FACTORY
MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 17.

Election of a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Donald Fraser, 4 p.m.
Annual meeting and Distribution of Prizes of Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Alfesco Concert and Dance, G. I. P. R. Mechanic's Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, "East Lynne," 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Formation of a Society for aid to released Prisoner's, University Hall, 5 p.m.
Royal Opera House," "David Garrick," 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 19.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Royal Opera House, "Diplomacy," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Aban Jasan, Parsi Holiday.
Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the morning. Garden Party at Government House in the afternoon.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to serve on the Executive Council.
Royal Opera House," Those Terrible Twins," 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Mar. 16.

126 Duties. Duties for the Week ending 22nd March 1914:—
Orderly Officer Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. Swann.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. O. N. F. Clyns.
127 Parade E. E. Coy. The Second Series of all night Menning will take place from Sunday March 22nd to Saturday March 28th; As these will be the last runs of the Season the G. C. hopes they will be well attended.
121 Gun Drill. Tuesday 17th instant; There will be 15 pr. S. L. Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 7-0 a.m.
All Members who have not completed their full numbers of Gun Drill parade are invited to be present.
122 Parade. Wednesday 18th instant: Squad Drill and Rifle Exercise at Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.
123 Proficiency Class and at Skill-at-Arms. Thursday 19th instant; A lecture will be held at Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m. on the paper set for the Annual Skill-at-Arms Examination.
126 Skill-at-Arms Examination. Badges in the Annual Skill-at-Arms Examination have been awarded as follows:—
A/Sr R. S. Jackson, 1st Badge.
Gunner S. J. Stevens, 2nd Badge.
Gunner H. Dyeon, 3rd Badge.
Sergt. T. Hatton, "Sergts. Badge."
(Sd.) R. G. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Mar. 14.

119.—Defence Light Manning. The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder, at 7 p.m. on Monday the 16th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
121.—Gun Drill. Tuesday, 17th instant, there will be 15 pr. B. L. Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 7 a.m.
All members who have not completed their full numbers of Gun Drill parade are invited to be present.
122.—Parade. Wednesday, 18th instant, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress:—Plain clothes.
123.—Proficiency Class and Skill at Arms. Thursday, 19th instant, a lecture will be held at Head Quarters at 7 p.m. on the paper set for the Annual Skill at Arms Examination.
124.—Resignation. No. 60 Sapper W. G. Taylor having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Mar. 16.

233 Arms. All Arms and Accoutremen.s to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
234. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time.)
235 Roll Books. All Company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.
236 Musketery. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Tuesday 17th, and Wednesday 18th inst., "D" Coy.
Thursday 19th, "E" Coy.
Friday 20th, "F" Coy.
Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd inst. Any Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. members who have not yet completed their classfiring are expected to do so before the 31st inst. and may attend on any of the above dates.
237. The following are the results of the Cadets Competitions.
The Blancy Challenge Cup.
1. "H" Coy. "B" Team 148 Points.
2. "H" Coy. "A" Team 142 Points.
3. "I" Coy. 128 Points.
4. "K" Coy. 126 Points.
5. "L" Coy. 113 Points.
Cadets Marching Competition.
1. "H" Coy. Team 125 Points.
2. "L" Coy. 9 Points.
3. "H" Coy. "B" Team 86 Points.
4. "I" Coy. 69 Points.
5. "K" Coy. 64 Points.
(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding.

Camp, Santa Cruz
13th March 1914.

Church Parade.

There will be a Church Parade on Sunday morning next, the 15th Instant at the Corps Standing Camp, Santa Cruz, at 11 a.m., punctually.
Dress.—Review Order, White. Members not in possession of Full Dress, are requested to parade in khaki.

Guest Night.

There will be a Guest Night in Camp Santa Cruz on the 18th Instant. Dinner 8-30 p.m. White uniform. Members inviting guests please notify numbers to the Sergt.-Major.

(Sd.) C. V. MARTIN, Captain
29th Lancers.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March—"Wellington" ..... Zehle.
Overture—"Le Domino Noir" ..... Auber.
Valse—"Ciribiribin" ..... Bucalossi.
Selection—"A Country Girl" ..... Monckton.
Song (Cornet Solo)—"Little Grey Home in the West" ..... Lohr.
Selection—"The Girl in the Taxi" ... Gilbert.
Galop—"Over the Sticks" ..... Brunn.

B. S. E. S. SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes of the Bombay Scottish Education Soci ty's Schools, will take place at the Town Hall to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon dined with the Commodore and Sailing Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club on Saturday night, and the function was a most successful and enjoyable one.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

The American Consul, Mr. Henry D. Baker, arrived in Bombay on Friday after a visit of about a month with his wife and infant daughter to Mentone in Southern France. Mr. Baker also paid short visits to London and Paris.

REPORTED THEFT.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, in a report to the police, alleges that his servant, who had been in his employ only for the last fortnight, has absconded with cash, a gold watch and chain and clothes of the value of Rs. 1,310 from three different cupboards in his house at Khetwadi, Bombay.

G. I. P. AGENT.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, has been granted combined leave out of India for six months and eleven days with effect from 20th April. The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, to act as Agent during his absence.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR.

Popat Gordhdan, a Hindu boy aged about 14, residing in Bapu Khote Street, Bombay, was practising to ride a bicycle on the public road near his house. On noticing a tram car coming, he got confused, lost control over the machine, ran into the front of the car and was knocked down. The off-fore wheel passed over his left foot before the car could be stopped. He was removed to hospital, where the injured foot had to be amputated.

AT PLAY WITH MATCHES.

A fire broke out on Saturday in a house belonging to one Pandrinath Madavji and situated in Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Bombay. The Gowalia Tank and Babula Tank Road fire engines quickly repaired to the scene of fire, but the flames had before that been put out by the inmates of the house. The fire is believed to have been caused by matches being accidentally lighted by children while at play. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 140.

TANGO SUPPER AT GREEN'S.

A very pleasing innovation in Bombay Social amenities was made at Green's Restaurant on Saturday night in the form of a Tango Supper, which took place on the first floor of this popular resort. About a hundred people attended the supper, including the Prince and Princess Amelie de Broglie and party, who came over from the Taj, and the French Consul. Exhibitions of the Tango were given by Mademoiselle Singy and some of her pupils and several enterprising couples subsequently took the floor and exhibited their accomplishments in Tango steps. The affair was altogether a great success and much enjoyed by those present.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last seventeen attacks and sixteen deaths from plague, and five attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city. The plague attacks were reported as follows; Worli 3, Fort (Northern) 2, Mandvi 2, Byculla 2, Chukla 1, Dongri 1, Market 1, Walkeshwar 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Mazagaon 1, 2nd Nagpada 1, and Sion 1. There were no cases of cholera during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 114, as compared with 101 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 126 in 1912. Altogether 1,234 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday, and of these 91 were found to be plague-stricken, 21 being contributed by Mandvi, 11 by Dongri, 10 by Market and 6 each by Umbarkadi, Chukla and Kamathipura.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

"When Knights were Bold" which the Howitt-Phillips Company presented at the Royal Opera House on Saturday holds the record for the third longest run in London, having been beaten in popularity only by "Charley's Aunt" and "Our Boys." It has been seen very little in India, however, and that Mr. Howitt judged wisely in putting it up was shown by the excellent house, —the largest that the present season has seen. Whether Mr. Howitt judged equally wisely in putting himself into a "Jimmy Welch" part is a matter of opinion as to which some people may differ. But Mr. Howitt is big enough and versatile enough to be safe in anything, and the appreciation of the audience on Saturday night was sufficient justification for a rather bold experiment.—"When Howitt was Bold!" It would be difficult, of course, for any company to fail with "When Knights were Bold," for the piece starts with an idea comic enough to carry any author through three acts, and is plentifully supplied with ludicrous situations and comic business throughout, of which the Company on Saturday made the most. Mr. Cyril Lawson as Sir Brian Ballymote, Mr. Cyril Rawden as Dean Pottlebury, Mr. Cecil Kellaway as Mr. Widdecombe, Mr. Keith Fraser as Isaacson and Mr. Reith as Wittle were all excellent, as were also Miss Stanbridge, Miss Edney, Miss Doris Phillips, Miss Venn Lancaster, Miss Anice Crossly and Miss Godart in the ladies' parts.

"When Knights were Bold" will be played again to-night.

"RAGMANIA."

THE LATEST EXCELSIOR REVUE.

The new Revue at the Excelsior is perhaps not up to the same level of hysterical merriment as its predecessors,—it has even weak moments when one does not laugh,—but it is on the whole a very jolly evening's entertainment, and has some periods of real greatness,—such, for instance, as the Parsi *pas de quatre* danced by Messrs. McGrath, Malfe, Melbourne and James, which is a splendid conception and irresistibly funny. Of course, the Revues at the Excelsior depend very largely on the personality of the players, all of whom are clever artistes and have got on such excellent terms with the Bombay public that anything like failure to amuse or to score seems an impossibility. As long as Miss Mabel Malfe and Miss Reina Selma are there to dance, the Melbournes to give us their characteristic duets, Mr. George Malfe to play the fool as cleverly as he does, and Mr. McGrath to give us a serious interlude, an Excelsior Revue must succeed. In "Ragmania" we have all this and more. Miss Selma in addition to dancing sings one of those songs with a looking-glass turned on "her boy" in the audience which always go down; and Miss Malfe does a mat dance all to herself, that is so beautifully and gracefully executed as to become quite a poem. Messrs. James and Malfe interpolate a sketch—not new by the way,—called "The Broken Mirror" and play it very cleverly and also have a delightful boxing match as Fiddler Flake and Monsieur Cowpuncher; Mr. Melbourne conducts the band for Miss Melbourne's song "Jeremiah." and comes into the audience to teach them to sing one of his own; and there is a great deal more of this sort of thing, all very much to the taste of the audience. There are two newcomers in the cast,—Miss Cleo Peel, whose one song is not nearly as much as the audience would like to have, and Mr. Robbins who does some clever imitations.

There is an excellent picture programme

STAR TURNS FOR LA SCALA.

THE BANDMANN—RICKARDS CIRCUIT.

When the first batch of artists in the Bandmann-Rickards circuit appear at La Scala a very strong programme will be put up. The turns in fact are all stars. Perhaps the cream of the artistes will be found in Reginald and Donegan. Their performance is the apotheosis of roller skating. They claim to have succeeded in infusing into their performance all of the charm of terpsichorean rhythm plus the dash and swiftness of the skater's swallow-flight abandon in the open.

To say these dancing-skaters resemble human rope is to state a fact crudely; and yet (writes one who has seen them) they whirl and spin at times with dizzy cleverness. In the main, however, their performance is the essence of dancing. They convey, without apparent effort, an illusion of harmonious perpetual motion. Upon a platform constructed for their use, they execute a sequence of wonderful gyrations, in which are blended a curving of the body, and an undulation of arms and legs true to the flow of the fiddles and the pulsing of flutes in the orchestra. In their brilliant costumes, Mr. Reynolds and Miss Donegan flutter, glide, and twinkle through many phases of classic dance scores, and leave the spectator breathless with the beauty of it all.

Their accomplishment has not, says the same writer, come to them for the wishing. Behind their art lies a world of work and intelligent practice. The conventional dancer has only poise and movement to consider; the dancer on roller skates has always the treacherous four little wheels under the soles of his feet to reckon with. An ill-judged movement and the motion picture is piled into a heap of ridicule. Amongst the numbers which the pair of pirouetting skaters present are a "Gaby Glide" and the Rubenstein Valse Caprice, a Pavlova toe-babbade, and a whirlwind Apache dance.

Another feature on the bill will be Lucille Savoy 'The Singing Venus', who will present a Parisian Art Posing and vocal novelty. Miss Savoy is beautiful in face and figure, and her spectacle represents one of America's most brilliant Vaudeville numbers. She is seen in a series of gorgeous reproductions of art, and gives a remarkable exhibition of what may be called, "The Perfection of Immobility" with magnificent electrical effects, her various poses giving the spectator the illusion of real oil paintings. During the poses Miss Savoy renders several selections which display her charming and cultured voice.

In their excellent cornet and trumpet playing, Williams and Rankin illustrate their undoubted ability in a branch of instrumental art in which they have had long experience, and in which, as in all others, success comes only after years of laborious practice. Miss Katherine Rankin, who produces so full and clear a tone from the cornet, started playing this instrument when only four years of age, and the fact that she had a musical grandfather and mother no doubt had a great deal to do with the success that she has achieved since. At eight years she was able to give a creditable interpretation of the "Russian Fantasie," which was written by the late Jules Levy, one of the finest cornetists the United States ever saw. Afterwards she was solo player in many bands all over New England, and in Philharmonic orchestras, and a member of the famous Ladies' Brass Quartette. She has plyed solo cornet in military bands as well. Mr. Ernest S. Williams has played the cornet in nearly every quarter of the world and has written several cornet solos and marches and a number of songs. He speaks with enthusiasm of his association with the biggest band in the world, when in 1907, at Boston, he was given the position of solo cornetist in the band of 350 performers at the Mechanics'-hall in that city, when there were 10,000 people present to listen to the concert. He has also played under the baton of John Philip Sousa and in several military bands. He was bandmaster of the 161st Indiana Regiment, and for two years acted as bandmaster and soloist with the Boston Cadets.

It is the intention of the Directors to appeal to every artistic taste of the public and they have at considerable expense and difficulty engaged the services of Alberto Marini the well-known tenor. He will give selections from various operas, we are sure that the purity of his tone and his sympathetic production should be very much appreciated by music lovers of Bombay.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

MR. AND MRS. PATTANI "AT HOME"

The Hon. Mr. Pattani and Mrs. Pattani were on Saturday "At Home" to the members of the Students' Brotherhood at "Beehive," Nepean Sea Road. A large number responded to the invitation and shortly before 6 p.m. the guests began to arrive and were introduced to the hosts by Mr. B. S. Turkhud, the Secretary of the Brotherhood. The beautiful lawn of "Beehive", which reaches to the Sea, was gaily decorated with festoons, and a breeze flowing in from the Sea, greatly enhanced the pleasure of the evening. Little tables were arranged about the lawn, where the guests collected in small groups, and the host and hostess passed from one group to the other graciously chatting with them A band was in attendance and discoursed lively selections during the evening, the party breaking up at 7-30 p.m., after a most enjoyable entertainment.

Among those who had accepted invitations were the following:—Sir Richard Lamb, Sir Henry E.E. Procter, Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Dr. and Mrs. D'Monte, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hill, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. V. J. Patel, The Hon. Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hanson, The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Ponsford, Mr. & Mrs. B. S. Turkhud, Misses K. S. & M. S. Turkhud, Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Dr. & Miss Joshi, Dr. M. V. Mehta, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Claridge, Mr. L. G. Cranna, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Olivera, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Dr. B. Lookmani, Mr. Tribhuwandas M. Nathoobhoy, Mr. H. M. Cama, Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirajee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.C.O. Beaman, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Madgaoker, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Mr. & Mrs. Gokhale, Mr. Hansraj P. Thakursi, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. & Mrs. Bharucha, Mr. B. B. Joshi, Dr. G. S. Vazkar, Mr. & Mrs. Nicombe, Mr. Dwarakadas Gordhandas Parmanandas. Mr. M Vishwasker Rao, Dr. & Mr. Tukhud, Bhagwandas Madhavdas and over 300 students.

EMPIRE SHIELD RIFLE SHOOTING.

KING CONTRIBUTES TO THE FUND FOR THE TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

At the adjourned general meeting of the National Rifle Association, Lord Cheylesmore said that £3,000 was required to finance the team to be sent to Melbourne to compete for the Empire Shield in November. He had approached the King who had subscribed £50 and £125 had been subscribed from other sources.

A motion of thanks to Colonel Seely for agreeing to the postponement until 1915 of the new conditions in the Bisley shooting meeting laid down by the War Office, was vigorously opposed, but was eventually passed by 53 votes to 34.

RANGOON MOTOR CYCLING RACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 14.

Rangoon motor cyclists have arranged a team race to take place to-morrow from the foot of Kokine hill to a point two miles from Pegu. A team will consist of three riders and the winning team will be the one of which the three members arrive in the shortest time. Non-observance of any municipal or other official regulation will be a disqualification. A cup will be presented to each member of the winning team.

SIR T. R. WYNNE ILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

The "Stateman" reports that Sir T. R. Wynna, President of the Railway Board, is ill at Simla and that he underwent an operation yesterday.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROWING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

BOMBAY BEAT POONA IN FINAL.

There was naturally enough a very much larger attendance for the finals on Saturday than there had been during the previous six days necessary for the preliminaries. The Committee barges were well filled and the accommodation on two launches quite severely taxed. The conditions were again far from favourable with a choppy sea and high wind and there is no doubt that the venue on the previous occasion, the stretch between the end of Chowpatti and Government House sands, was more convenient for all concerned. Apart from the number of events in which he has competed, and the gratifying success he has met with in them, Mr. Agerup has had a deal of work to do and may justly feel pleased with the number of entrants attracted, especially the visit of the Poona oarsmen. These have meant a great deal to the interest and they put up a fine fight in the final when, as mentioned before, they suffered from lack of experience of the conditions that have prevailed in the Harbour right through the week. It is some years since the rivalry existed, and it is to be hoped that Bombay will find it possible to return the visit. So satisfactory have the entries been in numbers that there is reason to hope that there need be no further lapses as we have seen in the past and that this will now be a regular annual gathering. Unfortunately a number of scratchings had to be put up with, and this caused not a little delay on occasion, but it is at least felt that the Regatta has given the sport a much needed stimulus, which should have lasting effect. With several post entries for the Mixed Double Sculls and Canoe Race, it was late on Saturday before the programme could be got through and the Mop Fight had to be cancelled. Had this been anticipated, it could have been decided in the intervals between races.

CHALLENGE FOURS.

Most important was of course the Challenge Fours, in which the Poona crew had to meet the Bombay Gymkhana "A" crew, and onlookers were kept excitedly in doubt right up to the last stroke or so. When they started, Bombay appeared to be throwing up most water, and the Poona four rowing high went very steadily and well and gained an advantage. At about half way, however, the latter pulled themselves together and rowed really well. Gradually drawing up, they held a slight lead as they passed the last mark boat, and though Poona had a bit in hand for a final spurt thay could not get on terms again and lost by a third of a length. Considering the difficulty of this three quarter mile course, this was a remarkably narrow margin, and though the majority of spectators were jubilant over the result, the visitors came in for their share of praise for the great race they put up.

SENIOR SCULLS.

There was also very little in it when the final of the Senior Sculls was rowed between Agerup and McCann, Poona having been knocked out of all but the fours. This was Agerup's second row, but from half way he looked all over a winner. Such would not have been the case had McCann been able to row a straighter course, as at this juncture the nose of his boat persistently pointed towards the Bunder and he lost valuable ground in getting straight again, whereas his opponent's only mistake was in nearly going outside the winning post buoy.

SENIOR PAIR OARS.

In the Senior Pair Oars opinions differed as to the likely result, but, in spite of the fact that he had already had a hard race in the fours, Kemp was expected to win with Wilson as partner against Schmidt and Denso. With the latter rowing the shorter stroke, they were seen to be ahead at half way, and keeping steadily at it all the way were able to keep to the good. Kemp and Wilson made a good effort at the finish, but though they made some impression they were held safe by rather over a length.

Two scratchings left four pairs in the Mixed Double Sculls, and both the semi-finals were easily won by Cass and Mrs. Sandford and Agerup and Mrs. Roberts. In the final the latter pair won, and thus for the fouth time Agerup figured in the winning boat.

ROB ROY CANOE.

Four competed for the Rob Roy Canoe Race, Simmonds winning his heat very easily after leading all the way, McCann mistaking the course and Taylor unable to stay after a good beginning. After paddling over his Bye, Scott met Simmonds in the final and led to the turning buoy, but here Simmonds came away very well indeed and making up the length he had been behind, took the turn better and won without difficulty Fouling was allowable at the turn, but none took place.

THE DINNER.

That night, the Regatta Dinner took place at the Yacht Club, and about a couple of hundred were present, including Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, as well as Admiral and Mrs. Pierse. The prizes were presented by Lady Willingdon and several speeches were made, the remarks being mainly confined to Yachting and its delights, as well as toasts. Mr. J. S. Wardlow Milne, the Commodore, proposed the health of the guests with special reference to Their Excellencies and the Naini Tal yachtsmen. In his reply, the Admiral confessed that he himself was no yachtsman, the remark being echoed by Lord Willingdon, whose remarks were in keeping with the conviviality of the whole proceedings. On behalf of Naini Tal, Major Carr also replied and "the ladies" was proposed by Mr. Needham.

Results of the finals were as follows:—

CHALLENGE FOURS.—(3/4 Mile) Final.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" crew beat The Poona Royal Connaught Boat Club crew.

Bombay.—R. E. Wilson, J. S. McCann, H. Agerup, K. Mc I. Kemp (Str.), B. C. Rowlandson (Cox), Won by 1/3 Length.

Poona.—A. S. Cane (R. A. M. C.), H. H. Dean (Dorsets), W. D. Nicholson (Camerons) R. L. McCall (Camerons).
(Str.), Mrs. Graeme (Cox).

SENIOR SCULLS.—(1/2 Mile) Final.

H. Agerup beat J. S. McCann by two lengths.

SENIOR PAIR OARS.—(1/2 Mile) Final.

H. H. Schmidt and R. Denso with W. Mowbray, (Cox), beat R. E. Wilson and K. Mc I. Kemp with B. C. Rolandson (Cox) by a length and a half.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS.—(300 Yards).

First Heat:—H. L. Cass and Mrs. Sandford with Miss Street (Cox) beat G. K. Boyd and Mrs. Philby with D. D. Philby (Cox) by four lengths.

H. Agerup and Mrs. W. Roberts with Mrs. Cane (Cox) beat C. C. Fowler and Mrs. Fowler with A. N. Other (Cox) by three lengths.

Final. H. A. Agerup and Mrs. W. Roberts with Mrs. Cane (Cox) beat H. L. Cass and Mrs. Sandford with Miss Street (Cox).

ROB ROY CANOE RACE.—(200 Yards).

First Heat:—R. Simmonds 1st, J. S. McCann 2nd, W. S. Taylor 3rd. A. B. Scott, Bye.

Final:—R. Simmonds beat A. B. Scott.

POONA RIFLE MEETING

LAST TWO-DAYS' MATCHES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 15.

The last two-days of the Poona Divisional Rifle meeting were spent in firing off the last of the individual matches in the Championship series and several team competitions. The Norfolk Regiment, whose men appear to be doing remarkably well this year, won the Haji Baksh Illahi Challenge Cup (Match XIII), open to teams of six privates from the best section of any corps. On Match VIII in which competitors work in pairs, they supplied the winners and runners up, the Cameron Highlanders filling the third place, and one of their representatives appears to hold a very good chance of winning the Association's Gold Medal in the Championship series of the matches. The Dorsetshire Regiment whose 1st team beat the Norfolks 1st team in Match 19 are also figuring largely in the prize list.

The following are the results of some of the matches fired off on Friday and Saturday:—

MATCH 13, CLASS A.—Norfolk Regiment 1st and Cameron Highlanders 2nd.

MATCH 19, CLASS A.—Dorsets (1st Team) 1st and Norfolks (1st Team) 2nd.

Aggregate for Class B. up to date,—Naik Shanker Naik, 117th. Mahrattas, 76 points; Jamedar Ramswami Naidu, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 76 points; Jamedar Mahomed Umar, 12th Rajputana Infantry, 73 points; Lce. Naik Shaik Ahmed, 105th M.L.I., 70 points; Pte. Narayan, 105th Gurkhas 70 points.

MATCH 8, CLASS A.—(Chattee Competition), two unknown distance,—Pte. Morres and Pte. Brown, Norfolks, 5 yards Rs. 23 each; Pte. Narman and Pte. Franklin, Norfolks 6 yards, Rs. 11-8-0 each; Pte. Cox and Pte. Irvine, Cameron Highlanders, 7 yards, Rs. 7-8-0 each.

MATCH 8, CLASS B.—(Chattee Competition), Jamedar Mirza Mahomed Beg and Lce. Naik Taleb Shah, 117th Mahrattas, 5 yards Rs. 7-12-0 each, Jamedar Khenna Jurdala and Jamedar Narayan Gaikwad, 105th Mahrattas, 6 yards Rs. 4 each.

MATCH 9, SNAP SHOOTING.—(Moving Target), 500 yards.—Lce. Cpl. Drew, Norfolks, 10 points, Rs. 41; Pte. Borthwick, Cameron Highlanders, 9 points Rs. 22-8-0; Pte. Higgs, Dorsets, 8 points, Rs. 19; Sergt. Fraser, Camerons, 7 points, Rs. 14.

MATCH 9, SNAP SHOOTING, CLASS B.—500 yards,—Pte. Maruthras Sawant, 117th Mahrattas, 9 points, Rs. 17-8-0; Sap. Luxmanrao Pirage, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 6 points Rs. 8-12-0; Pte. Ling Sawant, 117th Mahrattas, 6 points Rs. 8-12-0.

MATCH 10, SNAP SHOOTING in the attack—200 yards to 120 by rushes of 20 yards,—(Position standing),—Pte. Prior, Norfolks, 3 points Rs. 29; Pte. Ladbrook, Norfolks, 3 points, Rs. 11-8-0; Lce. Capt. Pavey, Dorsets, 3 points, Rs. 11-8-0.

MATCH 10, CLASS B.—Naik Bala Bange, 117th Mahrattas, 5 points Rs. 19-8-0; Naik Gajabarau Khanekar, 117th Mahrattas, 3 points, Rs. 8-8-0; Pte. Daji Sawant, 117th Mahrattas, 3 points, Rs. 8-8-0.

MATCH 19, CLASS B.—117th Mahrattas and 120th Rajputana Infantry.

LAWN TENNIS.

CONDE R OPEN DOUBLES TOURNAMENT.

The following are the drawings:—

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Modi and Netcher v. Bomanji and another.
(2) Briscoe and Harwood v. Doctor and Naoroji.
(3) Karve and Desai v. Kaikini and Kudanam.
(4) Amirali and Shakoor v. Green and Gunther.
(5) Mody and Pandit v. Kambatta and Driver.
The rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

(6) Aziz Ali and Mehta v. Alcock and Dracott.
(7) Ibrahim and Fazelbhoy v. Dina and Sirvai.
(8) Waggle and Bhadkumaker v. Mureyi and Shete.
(9) Winners of (1) v. Winners of (2).
(10) Winners of (3) v. Winners of (4).
(11) Winners of (5) v. Hiranya and Narayen.
(12) Murray and Murray v. Gunjikar and Modi.
(13) Shirgaokar and Pandit v. Grandhi and Gunjikar.

THIRD ROUND.

(M) Winners of (6) v. Winners of (7).
(N) Winners of (8) v. Winners of (9).
(P) Winners of (10) v. Winners of (11).
(Q) Winners of (12) v. Winners of (13).

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of M v. Winners of N.
(Y) Winners of P v. Winners of Q.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

INJURY TO GRAND NATIONAL FAVOURITE.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Lutteur III. the favourite for the Grand National, has very slightly strained a hock necessitating easy work for a few days.

BETTING ON UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The betting on the boat-race is 5 to 2 on Cambridge.

(For other Sporting News see page 10.)

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

THE RECENT CRY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS

BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their presenting to the undersigned 24 coupons of either White or Blue Capsule Bottles, or 12 coupons of the Gold Capsule Bottles respectively.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

THE
FIAT
IS ESSENTIALLY THE CAR FOR THOSE WHOSE
POSITION, TASTE CULTURE
make it imperative that they should possess
THE PERFECT CAR
in every sense. It is as famous ALL THE WORLD over as it is
AT THE STEPS OF EVERY PALACE.
For GRACE and beauty of design—Reliability and everlasting qualities.
ASK FOR LISTS and arrange a trial with
THE SOLE AGENTS:
The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd
COLUMBIA CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
Branch—Lucknow.
Telegrams: "Chalo, Bombay."

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
Invested in Government Securities, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.
Intending Assurers are invited to compare the terms and conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA.
with those of any other Company
Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,
THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE Company, Limited.
Stands on a strong basis. The requisit D posit has been placed with the Government of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has scheme uited a'ike to the rich and the poor.
Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is the Manager and Actuary of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
The Secretaries,
The East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,
79, Bank Street,
BOMBAY, Fort.

OPENING OF NEW DOCKS, BOMBAY.
Large quantity of Contractors' plant now available for sale consisting of:—
Locomotives,
Pumps from 42" to 3" delivery,
Boilers, Marine, Loco type and Vertical,
Steam Travelling Cranes,
Winding Engines,
Motar Mills
Stone Dressing Machines,
Tip Wagons,
W. I. Pipes,
Steam Excavators,
Portable Engines,
Steel Hopper Barges,
Steam Launches,
Worshop and Blacksmith's Tools etc. etc. etc.,
Can be seen on application to **Messrs. PPICE, WILLS & REEVES,**
Contractors for New Docks,
BOMBAY.

FOR SPECIAL WEAR
MORNING COAT SUITS.
This style is now much worn in preference to the Frock Suit and is quite correct for the most formal occasions. We are showing an exceptions variety of suitable materials in
GREY CASHMERES, from Rs. 75 the full Suit.
GREY VICUNAS ,, Rs. 85 ,, ,,
In the more ordinary style of Black Coat, Fancy Waistcoat and Striped Trousers, our prices are the most moderate obtainable compatible with the best class of materials and workmanship.
COAT OF BLACK VICUNA, from Rs. 30.
FANCY LINEN WAISTCOAT ,, Rs. 10-8.
GREY CASHMERE TROUSERS ,, Rs. 21.
ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LUARD—Feb. 22nd, at Nowshera, the wife of Lt.-Col. C. C. Luard, of a son.

MILLETT—March 8th., at Llyndir, Rossett, North Wales, the wife of G. P. Millett, I.F.S, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PRESTON—JENNINGS—Feb. 23rd, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. G. Elwood, M.A., Captain Phillip H. H. Preston, R.G.A., son of the late Colonel H. E. Preston, R.A., to Dorothy May, daughter of Lt.-Col. H. A. K. Jennings, R.A., and Mrs. Jennings, Chislehurst, Simla.

DEATHS.

CLAYTON—Feb. 25th, at 56-2, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, Cecil Colin Clayton, aged 1 year.

JENNIS.—At St. George's Hospital, on 11th March, 1914, William J. Jennis, Boiler Inspector, Bombay. Aged 39 years.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Councils and the Budget	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
LONDON LETTER	10
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Indian Grievances	9
Appalling Cataclysm	9
Russia's Peacefulness	9
Panama Tolls	9
The Aegean Isles	9
Unemployed in Dublin	9
Other Cables	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	9 & 10
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Advance India	10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Royal Opera House	7
"Ragmania"	7
Star Turns for La Scala	7
Bombay Legislative Council	11 & 12
Questions in Council	14
BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS	7
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	5 & 6
The Cause List	6
Bombay Police Courts	10
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING AND WEATHER	3
SPORTING NEWS	6
Rowing	6
Elphinstone College Annual Sports	10
Other Sporting News	7 & 10
GENERAL NEWS.	
Fashions of To-day	13
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Fashions of To-day	13

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 16, 1914.

THE COUNCILS AND THE BUDGETS.

It is a moot question whether the Legislative Councils, Imperial and Provincial, have acquired additional strength for well-informed and enlightened criticism under the Morley-Minto reform scheme, or whether there has not been even a deterioration in such criticism compared to the vigour and spirit which were notably evident during the pre-reform period, say, from 1893 to 1910. It is a difficult question to answer, but not so difficult as is generally imagined. For a satisfactory reply one must study the pages of the authorised proceedings of the Budget meetings regularly published, though exceedingly belated, after the debates are concluded. It would be sufficient, perhaps, to refer to the Budget proceedings of the last five years of the pre-reform period, say, from 1906 to 1910, and contrast them with the four years of the era of the reformed Councils, say, from 1911 to 1914. That the volume of words spoken during the latter period is certainly greater to a considerable extent, of course, goes without saying, having regard to the fact of the extension of the number of official and non-official members of the Councils. But quantity is of course not the test for a reply to the question, how far financial criticism is growing or declining. If the records are examined from the point of view of quality,—how far the debates are characterised by a conscientious and enlightened criticism of the principles and policy which govern all finance in every part of the civilised world, and how far by a laborious and earnest examination of the details of at least the principal heads of revenue and expenditure,—undoubtedly in respect to both, namely principle and policy and details, the palm must be given to the previous era of the Councils everywhere. Of course, the Time Limit was then unknown; but it was seldom the case that a member, either in the Imperial or Provincial Council, erred on the side of dreary length and rhetorical verbosity. Speeches may have been long, but their length was justifiable under the conditions then prevalent. It was recognised after the first four or five years of the reformed Councils, introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, that the "popular" members of Council, that is those indirectly elected by the suffrages of the people, should be allowed ample opportunity once a year before the proceedings of a Budget were brought to a final close, of expressing their views. It was, in a qualified way, tantamount to the seeking of redress for grievances before the supplies were voted. It was a gratifying privilege conferred by a benevolently despotic Government on the popular representatives under stress of the growing Liberalism of the day, which was acknowledged by the statesmen of both the great parties in the House of Parliament. The last word lay with the Government. The Government alone prepared the Budget and held itself responsible to Parliament for the annual income and expenditure, besides the capital outlay, of the country. But it was conceded that the Indian representatives in the Council should have the opportunity at Budget time to offer such salutary criticism as they thought fit on the principles of taxation, on the policy of the Government on which expenditure wholly depended, and on the lighter or heavier burden levied on the masses who were mostly inarticulate. Members, while grateful to a progressive and liberalising government for these privileges, were fully alive to their responsibility, and it was notable that the privilege was carefully utilised and ably conserved, so as to add to the dignity and weight of the financial debates. One distinguished Indian member in particular seized the true spirit of the House of Commons, as exhibited throughout that long period during which Gladstonian finance was the foundation of the policy of Liberals and Conservatives alike. At first that healthy spirit, so vital to the progress of the machine-made government here, was greatly resented by a masterful Finance Minister who spoke in terms of resentment of "the new spirit" which had invaded the bureaucratic sanctum. But it soon became recognised that the "new spirit" was just the spirit that was needed, as much by the Government as the country. That spirit eventually permeated more or less all other representative Councillors, so that at the close of the first reform period, it had everywhere been acknowledged that the privileges so tentatively given to discuss the annual Budget had been fully justified and that another step in advance had become a necessity.

Four years have passed since the Legislative Councils were based on a partially elective system. The right of interpellation has been extended in the direction of supplementary or consequential questions. The privilege of discussing the Budget before moulding it into its final shape was generously conceded, and the important privilege of moving resolutions at Budget time was granted. Expectations were greatly raised by the new privileges so liberally conceded, but these privileges have been greatly curtailed by the rules and regulations devised in the secretariats. Chief among these curtailments which, in our view, act as an obstacle to efficient discussion of the Budget, is the Time Limit, which we regard as an altogether uncalled-for limitation for a new Council with enhanced aspirations. It is essential, if there is to be efficient criticism of the Budget that this limitation, if not left undefined altogether, and at the discretion of the President, should be increased from thirty to sixty minutes. A change in this direction is essential if the popular representatives, as in the pre-reformed days, are to lay before the Government with anything like satisfaction to those whom they represent, the grievances of their respective provinces and their growing needs and requirements. It must be remembered that in India the Council sit during two short terms and the sittings occupy at the most but a few hours compared with hundreds of hours for which the British House of Commons and other legislative assemblies sit. In this country, the affairs of nine large provinces with a population six times that of the United Kingdom come under the purview of members, for two short seasons! Practically, the share of the more active and experienced members does not exceed at the most 300 or 350 minutes! Is that a limit to be satisfied with in the course of a twelve-month? The injustice of this disability demands removal. Again, the method and procedure of the preliminary discussion on the Budget itself is exceedingly faulty and a matter of serious complaint among non-official members. The result in practice is an exceedingly perfunctory discussion which practically leaves the Budget unchanged as prepared by a Finance Minister in the first instance. This frustrates the object which the authors of the Reforms had in view. Not only is the result a perfunctory discussion but it practically shuts out that larger salutary criticism on principle and policy which was the distinguishing feature of the old Budget debates. In fact, while the Councils have been enlarged and rendered more representative in character, ingenious bureaucratic devices have succeeded in minimising their powers by depriving their discussions of the value which they formerly possessed. Advance in one direction has been checkmated by reaction in others,—a possibility which was surely never contemplated by the authors of the Reforms. It is undoubtedly the view of the most experienced members that discussions on the Budget are deteriorating, and that there is an absence of the rigorous and healthy criticism which the old conditions permitted and encouraged. There has, in fact, been an abrogation of the vital part of the Reforms, and it behoves Lord Hardinge to break through his bureaucratic environment and restore the Councils, in this respect, to a sound, free and healthy basis.

Notes of the Day.

"The Bombay Gazette."

The following remarkable paragraph appears in "The Statement":—

We are asked to contradict the statement issued by a news agency suggesting that the competition of the "Bombay Chronicle" led to the decision to discontinue the "Bombay Gazette." The statement is unwarranted and absolutely without foundation. The "Gazette" appealed to an entirely different class of readers.

We are not concerned to argue the question as to why our late contemporary ceased publication. We should be sorry to have been the cause of any other journal's demise and we sincerely regret the end of an old and respected contemporary. Nor is it any particular concern of ours to dispute as to what particular class of reader the "Bombay Gazette" made its appeal. But, in view of the gratuitous insinuation contained in the latter part of the above statement, we are compelled to say that the circulation of "The Bombay Chronicle" for a considerable time past greatly exceeded that of "The Bombay Gazette" among any and every class of readers. "The Bombay Chronicle" is a newspaper for the general public, and is intended to appeal to all classes. That it does so, the comprehensive character of its large circulation is the best proof.

The South African Settlement.

If the forecast of the Indian Commission in South Africa, which Reuter sends, can be taken as correct, it provides partial adjustment of differences, which, according to our information, Mr. Gandhi and his friends are prepared to accept. It does not satisfy Indian claims fully but it concedes the main points for which the Passive Resistance movement was instituted and constitutes an enormous advance on the position hitherto taken up by the South African Government. Of course, everything depends on the extent to which the latter will be prepared to accept the recommendations of the Commission, but Reuter's felegram reads as though it were a foregone conclusion that the Union Government will introduce legislation to carry them out. As to this we must wait and see. In South Africa nothing can be regarded as accomplished until it is done, and the battle must not be regarded as over, until every point has been signed and sealed. If, however, legislation is carried through abolishing the £3 tax, removing the marriage difficulty on terms which Indians can consistently accept, and removing the irritating restrictions under the Immigration Act, Indian sentiment both in South Africa and in this country will be satisfied, and the Union Government by their tardy recognition of these injustices will have performed a great service to the Empire.

The Aegean Islands.

The agitation in Turkey against the decision of the Powers to transfer to Greece all the Aegean Islands with the exception of Tenedos, Imbros and Castellorizzo has spread, as is reported by Reuter to-day, to Smyrna and Armenia. The Porte has already stated that, if the Powers had recognised Mytilene and Chios as an integral part of Turkey's Asiatic possessions, the solution would have been satisfactory. Though there is good reason to suppose that the Porte no longer contemplates an appeal to arms in an endeavour to obtain possession of Mytilene and Chios, it certainly counts on the retrocession of the Dodokanesos by the Italians and then hopes, by direct negotiation with Greece, to effect an exchange for the two islands, which it regards as essential to the defence of the mainland. Negotiations to the end will be watched with interest as they are likely to reveal the real attitude of Greece towards the peace of the Near East.

Brigands and the Islands.

The argument put forward by the Turkish Government in its case for the restitution of Chios and Mytilene, and other islands close to the Anatolian mainland, that those islands, with Samos, would form a convenient base from which brigands could operate, has soon had a case in point brought to the front. A short time ago, according to "The Near East," a merchant from a village on the coast near Smyrna was carried off by brigands and taken over to the island of Samos. Negotiations carried on privately for his release having failed, the Samos authorities were advised of the situation. A body of gendarmes was promptly summoned, and, before the brigands realised the danger, they were surrounded and captured. The victim had unfortunately been murdered before the arrival of the troops, but there is no doubt that the band would have perpetrated many more acts of brigandage and murder had the authorities not acted promptly.

The British Army.

It is of interest to note in the annual report of the British Army, issued the other day, that the recent advertising campaign of the War Office has already brought in a thousand more recruits than were obtained during the corresponding period of last year. The report records satisfactory progress in organisation, and Colonel Seely is able to show an expeditionary force of 162,000 men complete in all details. Fifty thousand men of all arms can be "ready in a few hours to go anywhere." In regard to the Home defence forces, the War Secretary points out that the past year's recruiting has been accompanied by a continuous and substantial increase in efficiency.

Recognized Auditors.

Under the new Indian Companies' Act which comes into force on the 1st proximo, the accounts of joint-stock companies are required to be audited by one of the undermentioned two classes of auditors: I. Members of Accountancy Societies and Institutes recognized by the Government of India and empowered to conduct audits throughout British India. These are the Chartered Accountants of England, Scotland, and Ireland and the Incorporated Accountants of London. II. Holders of Certificates from the Local Government entitling them to act as Auditors of companies. A notification in the Gazette of India recognizes the following Institutions and Associations.

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.

(2) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh,

(3) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow,

(4) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen,

(5) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, and

(6) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors in London.

The members of the first five bodies are styled Chartered Accountants, of England in the 1st case, of Scotland in the second, third, and fourth cases, and of Ireland in the fifth case. The members of the sixth body are styled Incorporated Accountants of London. We now await the publication by the Local Government of the Regulations for the issue of audit certificates to other than the Chartered and the Incorporated Accountants.

Islam.

A striking article on "Islam, Christianity and other religions" appears in "The Asiatic Review" for February received by this mail. It is written by Mr. K. Kamaluddin, whose passionate faith in Islam recalls the memorable words of Carlyle who said that "Moslems stand by their faith, fronting Time with it, fronting Eternity with it." Mr. Kamaluddin declares that the Moslem

is an Israelite, in following the Ten Commandments of God and the law of retribution within its legitimate bounds. He is a follower of Christ, doing away with all the ritual of the Pharisees, and denouncing their hypocritical observances. He observes the law of mercy promulgated on the Mount of Olives when it leads to reclamation. His object is reformation through mercy, or retribution, as the case may be. He is an Arya Hindu in breaking images, and a Sanatan dharma in paying respect to all the godly men of any nation and creed who have been called Avatars, or incarnations of God. He is a Buddhist in preaching Nirvan—i.e., self-effacement as the key of salvation; he is Unitarian in establishing the unity of God. In short, he embraces, through the Koran, every beauty in every religion, and turns his face from what has been added to the religion of God by man—and this is Islam.

The Madras Government have approved proposals for improving the existing water supply of Tirupati at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,55,000.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

ABOLITION OF £3 TAX.

SOLUTION OF IMMIGRATION DIFFICULTIES.

VALIDITY OF INDIAN MARRIAGE.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

"The Times" publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Capetown announcing that the report of the Indian Commission will be placed on the table in two or three days. It is, says the journal, the unanimous and entirely harmonious relations which existed between the commisioners and Sir Benjamin Robertson, whose services were invaluable, which greatly facilitated the adjustment of differences.

The Commission will recommend the abolition of the £3 licence, the settlement of the marriage difficulty and the removal of many irritations of the Immigration Act and predicts a corresponding legislation, as the Union Government is most anxious to assist the Imperial and Indian Governments in obtaining a final settlement. "The Times" correspondent forecasts legislation on the lines already indicated.

ADMITTANCE OF ONE WIFE.

The marriage difficulty, he says, will be solved by admitting one wife from India and making valid the marriage with one wife in the Indian marriages in South Africa, while not interfering with the liberty of the Indians to take wives according to their own religion, though additional wives will not have the rights attaching to the wives registered under the South African law.

"THE TIMES" ON THE COMPROMISE.

In a leading article "The Times" says that a compromise on the lines of the Commission's report will be honourable to both sides and extremely advantageous to the prosperity of South Africa and the welfare of the Empire.

LORD CREWE MUCH BETTER.

PARLIAMENTARY DINNER AT CREWE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Lord Crewe is much better. His Lordship gave a Parliamentary dinner at Crewe House yesterday, but did not leave his room.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO EAST ASIA.

CONTRACT NOT TO BE RENEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

A report is current that the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company's contract for carrying the mails to East Asia, which expires in September, will not be renewed but that the Company will experimentally carry on the service for five years without a subsidy, and that the main Australian service will be abandoned.

LAUNCH OF NEW P. & O. BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The P. and O. Karmala was launched at Birkenhead yesterday. She is 480 feet long and is of 9,000 tons gross. She will accommodate a hundred and fifty first-class passengers.

INCOMING MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Mar. 15.

The P. and O. Arabia with the outward mails of the 6th instant left for Bombay at 4 p.m.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 14.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Rai Sita Nath Rai will move the following resolution:—"That the opinions of the Local Governments be invited as to the desirability of amending the last paragraph of Section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act."

PANAMA TOLLS.

OPPOSITION TO REPEAL OF EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

SURRENDER OF NATONAL RIGHTS ALLEGED.

"NEW PEACE AT ANY PRICE POLICY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Legislature defeated by 105 to 91 the resolution protesting against the repeal of the clause exempting the American coasting shipping from the Panama tolls. Many opponents of President Wilson voted with the majority.

Senator Owen has introduced into the Senate a Bill to expedite the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama Act. A similar Bill is pending in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 15.

The report of the minority in the House of Representatives on the question of the repeal of the exemption clause attributes the measure to the "new peace at any price policy" and declares that it will surrender for all time the rights vitally affecting the nation commercially, strategically and politically.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

DR. PAGE'S REPLY TO MR. BRYAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Dr. Page has replied to Mr. Bryan explaining that his remarks at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce were either distorted by over-condensation in the cabled report or jocular.

ENGAGEMENT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S DAUGHTER.

"A WIDOWER AND GRANDFATHER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.

President Wilson's daughter is engaged to Mr. William McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

LATER.

Mr. McAdoo, who is engaged to President Wilson's daughter, is a widower and a grandfather.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

CARRANZA ACCEPTS CONSULAR PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 15.

Carranza has consented to the proposal that the American consuls shall watch the interest of foreigners in Mexico who otherwise would be unrepresented.

BELGIANWAR ESTIMATES.

A NAVY NOT WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, Mar. 15.

In a debate on War Estimates in the Chamber the Premier declared that Government were absolutely opposed to the creation of a Navy.

CHINESE JOURNAL IN TROUBLE.

PAPER SUPPRESSED AND EDITOR ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HANKOW, Mar. 15.

The leading Chinese daily paper "Thanpao" has been suppressed and the editor arrested for writing criticisms of the failure of the troops to suppress White Wolf's brigands.

BURNING OF A FAMOUS CATHEDRAL'S BELFRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

The Belfry of the famous cathedral at Neuss on the Rhine has been burned. The nave was saved.

COLLAPSE OF THE WORLD COMMERCE SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 14.

The world commerce scheme has collapsed as one of the most important trade organisations, which it proposed to absorb, decided to remain independent.

C-IN-C'S SPRING TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's spring tour will probably extend from Lucknow to Peshawar.

RUSSIA'S PEACEFULNESS.

BALKAN TROUBLES.

OTHER DISQUIETING FACTORS.

INCREASE IN ARMAMENTS AFTER THE BALKAN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, Mar. 14.

The newspaper, "Az Est" publishes an interview with the ex-Premier, Count Witte.

He emphasises the pecefulness of Russia and the Tsar and adds: "But only the first act in the Balkans has been played. We have now the entracte which will last years or months. The Austro-Rumanian relations, the heterogeneous composition of the Triple Alliance and the Entente are also disquieting factors. It is noteworthy that the armaments were increased immediately after the Balkan War."

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

INVITATIONS MARKED "STRICTLY SECRET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 14.

A conference of Ministers and prominent Deputies is being held this evening. The newspapers says that it will discuss national defence and foreign policy, especially the relations with Germany. Invitations to the conference were marked "strictly secret."

RUSSO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

PRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.

The semi-official journal "Rossiya" says, if Russia is developing her military strength, Germany has been doing the same thing without being attacked for it. The journal asks the German press to cite a single Power which will undertake not to increase its military strength, and concludes by saying that the press controversies do not prove that the Russian and German Governments intend to diminish their friendship.

ADVOCATING FEDERALISM IN RUSSIA.

AGED PROFESSOR GETS TWO YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETERSBURG, Mar. 15.

A septuagenarian Professor Courtenay has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for publishing a pamphlet advocating Federalism.

GERMAN MILITARY OFFICERS DUEL.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the Reichstag yesterday, replying to interpellations regarding the duel between Lieutenants Haage and St. George recently, the Minister for War said the Army and the Navy were working untiringly to effect an improvement by educative means. The example of Great Britain had shown that duelling between officers was unnecessary.

INCREASE IN AUSTRIAN RECRUITS.

DEFENCE MINISTER'S PESSIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The Austrian Minister for Defence speaking in Parliament supporting the increase in the number of recruits, declared that nobody could believe that "we may hope for a long peace or that the Balkans will be settled in in such a way as "to preclude sudden complications."

RUMURED KRUPPS LOAN TO CHINA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The "Lokalanzeiger" denies the statement that Messrs. Krupp had agreed to a loan of £2,500,000 sterling to the southern Chinese provinces.

MILITARY FUNERAL FOR LATE LIEUTENANT MARTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

The late Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieutenant Martin had a military funeral at Devizes, six officers being pall-bearers.

THE AEGEAN ISLES.

GRAECO-TURKISH TENSION.

PORTE'S NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar.. 13.

The spread of the anti-Creek boycott, especially in Smyrna, is causing anxiety. The Armeninas are also affected. The Ecumenical and Armenian Patriarchs have made strong protests to the Porte. The Greek Minister has also called attention of the Porte to the treatment of the Hellenic Greeks, and has received the reply that so long as the question of the islands is not settled to Turkey's satisfaction, improvement in the relations between the Turks and the Greeks is impossible. It is understood that the Porte has also notified Italy that it will not permit any political condition in the restoration of the occupied islands.

TURCO-SERVIAN PEACE.

TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.

The Turco-Servian peace treaty has been signed.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

POWERS AND SIGNATURE OF PROTOCOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

A White Paper has been publisheed containing the correspondence on the Opium Conference. It appears that the only countries which had not signed the protocol of July last by December 31st, were Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Uruguay, Servia and Greece, the last two declaring that they would shortly sign.

The British delegates writing to Sir Edward Grey on October 1st, emphasize what the second Conference has achieved. Only a small minority representing powerful interests decided to postpone the ratification in the hope of securing the cooperation of the States which have not yet signed.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

HOUSES COLLAPSE AND RAILWAYS INTERRUPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 15.

A severe earthquake has occurred at Akita. Six shocks were experienced lasting an hour. Consternation prevailed among the inhabitants. Houses collapsed and railways and telegraphs were interrupted for some hours. There were no casualties.

This is the second disaster of the kind which has overtaken Japan recently, for it will be remembered that a most disastrous earthquake occurred in Japan just two months ago, when the island of Sakura-shima was devastated by a volcanic outbreak, the lava spurted out reaching the town of Kagoshima on the opposite mainland. The city was reduced to ashes and many villages of the island were decimated. There were sixty earthquakes in two days on that occasion, compared with which the present calamity does not appear to be so grave.

JAPAN'S NAVAL ESTIMATES.

CHAMBER REFUSES UPPER HOUSE'S REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, March 14.

The Chamber has refused to accept the Upper House's reduction of £7,000,000 in the naval estimates and the two Houses will meet in a conference on the subject.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDAL.

COMPANY DIRECTOR ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, March 13.

Kenzo Iwahara, the managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has been arrested by order of the Procurator investigating the Navy scandal.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

CHEVALIER MARCONI'S SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Chevalier Marconi has successfully telephoned without wires between Italian warships off Sicily.

WIRELESS BETWEEN GERMANY AND GERMAN E. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, March 14.

Wireless communication has been established between Windhuk (Damaraland) and Germany.

UNEMPLOYED IN DUBLIN.

SCUFFLE WITH POLICE.

LEADER ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Captain White headed a procession of the unemployed at Dublin yesterday to seek an interview with the Lord Mayor. The police charged the crowd with batons. Captain White, who was brandishing a stick, was arrested and will be charged with assaulting, an inspector, a sergeant, two constables and a mail-van driver.

PRICE OF ULSTER PEACE.

NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Mr. F. D. Acland, speaking at Acton yesterday, said the Government were resolved not to make further concessions regarding Home Rule. There would not be a general election before June 1915.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Birrell conferred with the Nationalist leaders yesterday and afterwards Mr. Birrell had a conference with Sir John Simon, Mr. Churchil and Colonel Seely.

PRESENTATION TO SIR EDWARD CARSON.

At a dinner at the Ritz Hotel last evening, Sir Edward Carson was presented with a silver-handled sword and a vellum book containing the covenant and the signatures.

MR. CHURCHILL ON PREMIER'S OFFER.

WHAT A REVOLUTION MEANS.

Speaking at Bradford, Mr. Churchill said that Mr. Asquith's offer was a great step forward but it seemed to him in principle that it was the last offer that the Government could, or ought to, make. He was certain that the first British soldier to be attacked and killed by the Orangemen would raise such an explosion in Britain as the Tories could little appreciate and would shake the very foundations of Society.

THE MEXICAN LEVEL.

They would not be bullied by the threats of force. Law and order must prevail and they were not going to have Britain sink to the level of Mexico. He concluded: "If Ulster thinks that matters can only be adjusted by a revolution, let us go forward and put these grave affairs to the proof."

Mr. Illingworth declared there would be no election till the Home Rule, Disestablishment and Plural Voting Bills had been passed.

PRINCE OF WALES AT COURT

IMPENDING VISIT TO NORWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

Some interest attaches to the third Court of the season at Buckingham Palace, when the Prince of Wales in a naval lieutenant's uniform will make his first appearance at Court.

The Prince starts on Monday for a three-weeks' visit to the King and Queen of Norway.

SUFFRAGETTE LAWLESSNESS.

ARMED ATTACK ON MR. MCKENNA'S RESIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Six suffragettes have been sentenced to six months' hard labour for damaging Mr. McKenna's residence.

At two in the morning, armed with sledge-hammers and life-preservers, they drove up in taxi-cab and rushed upon the house, smashing the door and windows.

RELEASE OF MRS. AND MISS PANKHURST.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst who was arrested in an omnibus on Sunday while proceeding to a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, has been released.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been released after a thirst-and-hunger strike.

A SUFFRAGETTE CHURCH.

The Liverpool suffragettes are forming a Women's Church styled "Church of the New Ideal."

MINERS' MINIMUM WAGE.

YORKSHIRE INTENDS TO ENFORCE THE RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Yorkshire miners have decided to tender notices next week with the object of enforcing the minimum wage.

APPALLING CATACLYSM.

HURRICANE AND TIDAL WAVE.

RUSSIAN VILLAGES INUNDATED.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

HUNDREDS PERISH BY COLLAPSE OF DAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EKATERINOSLAV, Mar. 15.

A hurricane is reported in the sea of Azoff and a tidal wave has inundated villages in the Kuban province.

Hundreds perished in the collapse of a dam in the town of Tamrjuk, while a thousand were drowned at Stanitza and Achtyrskaja.

One hundred and fifty persons perished at Yasenkaja.

Kuban is a province of Russian Caucasia, having the Sea of Azoff on the W., the territory of Don Cossacks on the N., the Government of Stavropol and the province of Terek on the E., and the Government of Kutais and the Black Sea district on the S. and S. W. It thus contains the low and marshy lowland on the Sea of Azoff which would make the country particularly exposed to most disastrous results from the visitation of a tidal wave as announced by Reuter.

FRONTIER NEWS.

HINDU REFUGEES AND THE AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

A Frontier correspondent states that a caravan is being prepared by the Pourndahs in Ghazni District for another venture in arms traffic. The route to be taken has not been settled.

Certain Hindu fanatics who are lurking as refugees in Buner intend sending representatives to the "Nauroz Darbar" of the Amir to be held at Jellalabad on the 21st. The Darbar this year will be, it is rumoured, on a larger scale than usual.

The Heir-Apparent Inyat Ullah Khan is in charge of the affairs at Kabul in the meantime.

THE JAM SAHIB AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

His Highness the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar was entertained at a garden party at Brightlands this evening when there were present His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, judges of the Chief Court and Government officials and members of the mercantile community and representatives of various communities. His Highness leaves for Calcutta on Tuesday next.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 15.

A few showers of rain occurred in Assam. Temperature remains on the whole below normal over central and north-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla reports that a shock of moderate intensity at its origin, about 2500 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 1-39 a.m., on Sunday morning.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS.

The following is the list of engagements for the weak ending 21st March:—

MONDAY, 16TH.

1. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the European and Eurasian Female Work-rooms and the Willard Memorial Home for friendless and aged women at 12-30 p. m.
2. Their Excellencies attend the wedding of Sir Temulji Nariman's son at the Alberss Bagh, Girgaum, at 6-30 p. m.

TUESDAY 17TH.

1. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the Girgaum Settlement Mission at 6 p. m.
2. His Excellency presides at the Hunt Dinner at Santa Cruz.

WEDNESDAY 18TH.

1. His Excellency visits the Improvement Trust Office at 8 a. m., and the Prince of Wales Museum after 10-30 a. m.
2. Annual General Meeting of the National Indian Association at Government House at 5 p. m.
3. His Excellency attends a public meeting re: Released Prisoners' Aid Society in the University Convocation Hall at 5 p. m.

FRIDAY 20TH.

1. Their Excellencies attend presentation of Address of Welcome to the Viceroy at the Town Hall at 12 noon.
2. Garden Party at Government House at 5 p. m.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL AND THEATRICAL TOPICS.

LORD CREWE ENTERTAINS THE KING.

A NEW PLAY BY SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

THE FATHER OF GRAY'S INN.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Society in London seems to be conducted on quite different lines to what was the case in old days. Dances and balls at private houses are comparatively rare, while the great receptions of the Victorian Era have become so few as to be a negligible quantity. Indeed, since Lady St. Helier, then Lady Jeune, kept up the custom of bringing together all that was famous and brilliant in society, politics, art, the stage, literature or other callings to which men of ambition and talent give their energy and brains, Society seems to have fallen back into "sets." Even dinner parties in the home are few, and chiefly confined to the great houses. Other people prefer restaurants. Many of these former are given for the benefit of Royalties. Yesterday Their Majesties dined with Lord and Lady Crewe at Crewe House; an entertainment that was highly official in character; Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and the Duke of Devonshire having been the most notable guests. During the day, by the way, the King honoured with his presence a sporting event, very unusual in London. This was a "Baseball" match between Chicago and New York. It cannot be said that the game raised much enthusiasm in the breasts of the great crowd of English people that gathered to see the novel sight, and it is quite clear that it is not a game ever likely to "catch on" on this side of the Atlantic. What, however, the audience did admire was the magnificent physique of the players and the brilliant fielding. His Majesty seemed keenly interested and apparently understood and enjoyed the game immensely. King George was accompanied by the American Ambassador.

Their Majesty's sailor son has just come to town to spend the week-end with his parents, and the Prince of Wales from Oxford and Prince Henry from Eton are joining their brother. The Prince of Wales, by the way, is developing a passion for sport that exceeds even the traditions of that sporting family. As a motorist H. R. H. is rather reckless. Otherwise his favourite sport is fox hunting.

MR. MAUGHAM'S NEW PLAY.

As a playwright Mr. Somerset Maughan is an artist to his finger tips. All that he writes is characterised by economy of easy dialogue that contains cleverness in every line, while deep lessons are imparted so lightly that one scarcely realises their existence until all is over and time for reflection sets in. At the Duke of York's Theatre he has just scored another success in a new play entitled "The Land of Promise." The play lends itself to the author's strongest theme, the psychology of the feminine mind. Canada is the "Land of Promise," and there on an outlying farm presided over,—so far as its domestic interests are concerned by a rough and ready Colonial lady, he transplants a genteel Englishwoman who has just managed to keep up her gentility on £35 a year. Mr. Maughan's genteel lady is subjected to much that seems brutal to her, and knocks are rough and ready. This English lady, Norah by name, quarrels with the rough farmer's wife, but finally apologises before all the hands. That is her first humiliation. Then in despair she marries a very rough Westerner indeed, and is taken off to a "shack," compared to which her recent experiences were Eastern refinement. Again a fight against the surroundings set in, and she would not "wash up" and smashed the crockery. But the rough Westerner knew what he wanted and little by little the strong man triumphs over feminine obstinacy and Eastern prejudices. Finally Norah acknowledges the superiority of her life and surroundings over the so-called refinements and social enjoyments of her European home.

THE LATE SIR JOHN TENNIEL.

Death has removed from our midst some interesting personalities during the past few weeks. There is comfort in reflecting that in most instances life had run its course and those who have gone had reached an age when they must have patiently awaited if not actually welcomed the end.

Sir John Tenniel, a great artist in the highest sense of the word, was one of these. Until a few years ago he had enjoyed the championship of a devoted sister, herself a lady of advanced years; but when she passed away in one of those beautiful new flats that have been recently built near Addison Bridge, Kensington, the celebrated cartoonist was left alone. He was in his ninety-fifth year when he died and was quite blind. As a matter of fact most of his life he had been crippled in this respect, one eye having been useless during the time that he achieved many of his greatest artistic successes. It is interesting to note that Sir John shared his infirmity with another famous "Punch" artist; the late George Du Maurier who worked with but one eye. The late Sir John Tenniel's personality was revealed in his work which was ever characterised by manliness, dignity and restraint. He was a tall, military looking man with a heavy moustache,—it was only during the last few years of his life that he grew a beard. He was very reserved, really intimate friends being few. The late Sir William Agnew, chief proprietor, printer and publisher of "Punch" was one of his few intimate friends, and the last used to visit him regularly.

One of the secrets of Sir John Tenniel's greatness as a cartoonist for "Punch" was, paradoxically enough, his lack of humour.

The truth is that the cartoons were usually decided upon at the well-known round table conference,—to which the more favoured members of the "Punch" staff were gathered every week. Some imaginative and ingenious member would make a brilliant suggestion, containing humour or not as the circumstances suggested. It was then that the artistic skill and consummate dignity of Sir John Tenniel was brought to bear on the subject, and he would work with all the energy and seriousness that most artists would reserve for some great Academy picture. That famous masterpiece "Dropping the Pilot," conceived at the time when the Emperor William dispensed with Prince Bismark's services was suggested by Gilbert a Becket. There were three members of the a Becket family in journalism at the time, and they were all sons of the famous Police Court Magistrate who contributed to "Punch" in its early days and wrote the "Comic History of England." Perhaps no more striking example of Sir John Tenniel's genius can be given than his share in the creation of "Alice in Wonderland." Little Alice's personality as we know it is as much Tenniel's work as that of the author himself. The only instances of the kind I can think of in the history of English literature are Seymour's "Pickwick" and "Mr. Jorrocks."

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

Another interesting nonagenarian whom I had the advantage of having known personally was Mr. Henry Griffiths, senior Bencher of Gray's Inn. Mr. Griffiths was in his hundredth year and up to ten years ago was a comparatively active man. As a student I rented my chambers in that historic resort of legal lights which Charles Dickens described as the Sahara of the Law; and more than one visit the old gentleman paid me. He was full of anecdotes about past members, as well as other barristers of note who have long years since passed into history. He was heir to his uncle, the late Mr. Thomas Griffiths, and passed into the Inn at the early age of ten, so that he had actually been a member for ninety years; surely a record. He told me that he remembered Sir Samuel Romilly, a famous member of the Inn, who was Queen Caroline's Attorney-General. Mr. Griffiths never practised as a barrister, but was energetic as a worker for the good of the "Ancient and Honourable Society of Gray's Inn" and a great sportsman, having been well-known years ago as one of the best shots in England.

Dicken's "Sahara of the Law" must have merits as a health resort, for another nonagenarian who passed away this week, Mr. Lawrence Counsel, was senior barrister "in Hall" at Gray's Inn. Mr. Counsel was ninety-one years of age and a constant attendant at dinners in Hall until the past few years. He was exceedingly popular and carried through with geniality and tact those important functions that devolve on the Senior Member "in Hall" of the most sociable of all the Inns of Court.

The death of yet another well-known lawyer must be chronicled. This is Mr. Alfred Beyfus, the head of the well-known firm of Beyfus and Beyfus. Many well-known cases had been in his hands and he was an original member of the syndicates of the Globe and Queen's Theatres as well as having been intimately associated with the Palace Theatre. Mr. Beyfus took the affairs of Mr. Hooley in hand in the old days, but the eccentricities of that remarkable financier proved too much for him. He was a Jew and was connected with many Jewish families.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

There have been two suffragette outrages of interest this week. In one case Whitekirk Parish Church, East Lothian, was destroyed by fire, and in the other case Lord Weardale was whipped at St. Pancras Station. Poor Lord Weardale, who is by no means a young man, had the misfortune to be mistaken for Mr. Asquith, though it would require a woman suffering from emotion to make the mistake. Had Lord Weardale been mistaken for his cousin, Lord Rosebery, the mistake would have been natural. Lord Weardale was before his elevation, Mr. Philip Stanhope, with all the family characteristics of the Stanhopes and Rosebery, both physically and intellectually has more the appearance of the Stanhope family than of that of Primrose. Both are the grand-children of that Earl of Stanhope, who under the title of Lord Mahan, wrote a famous history of England from the Restoration to the Nineteenth Century. Lord Weardale's brother, who, by the way, as a Tory was opposed to Lord Weardale in politics, was the Right Honourable Edward Stanhope, of whom Mr. Balfour once said "only future ages will know the splendid work he did as Secretary of State for War."

AN ABSCONDING OFFENDER.

HEAVY REWARD OFFERED FOR HIS CAPTURE.

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 is offered by the Bengal police for the capture of one Rash Behari Bose, believed to have recently left Chandernagore and to be travelling upcountry.

ADVANCE, INDIA !

GOLD OR SILVER---WHICH IS BETTER ?

The following article on the question of a Gold Mint and Gold Currency for India written for "The Chronicle" by Mr. M,de P. Webb, C.I.E., of Karachi, will be read with interest. We do not, of course associate ourselves with Mr. Webb's views,—we have already expressed our opinion on the recommendations of the Commission,—but we are glad to give them publicity.

.."Indian sentiment should prevail in this question"...(Vide Reuter's Report of the Recommendations of the Indian Finance and Currency Commission.)

Until the full text of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency has been received in India and carefully studied, it would be premature to express any opinions on the details of the recommendations made by the Commissioners. At the same time, certain expressions of principle have been telegraphed that cannot but give satisfaction to all lovers of India. "If Indian sentiment genuinely demands it,"—these are the words cabled on the 5th inst. by Reuter in connection with the proposed re-opening of the Mints to the coinage of gold,—"and the Government of India is prepared to incur the expense," then India's demands must be satisfied. "Indian sentiment should prevail in this question." It is a great and glorious thing to find a national jury in Great Britain giving utterance to an opinion so broad-minded, so far-seeing, and so truly Imperial in its significance. It is not always that the people of England, when their monetary interests happen to clash with those of their greatest Over-Sea Dependency, say openly and fearlessly "Indian sentiment must prevail in this question: that is the only way in which to solve this problem fairly and satisfactorily." Such a pronouncement marks another step forward in the wise and equitable administration of India, and will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the whole continent.

BRITAIN'S DILEMMA.

Let there be no mistake about the nature of Britain's dilemma in this connection. London's interests *do* clash with those of India,—at least, some of London's stockbrokers and credit-lenders think they do,—in this matter of a Gold Mint and a gold currency for India. London's money-dealers would, of course, like all the gold in the world to be sent to London. That would mean very profitable business for the bankers, bullion dealers and ship-owners who serve the London money market. It would mean, too, a plentiful supply of metallic money upon which to build unlimited credit facilities at the cheapest possible cost—a delightful prospect to many people in the West! In the same way, and for the same reasons, I have no doubt that Bombay's leading financiers and bullion dealers would like to see all the gold in India, Africa and Australia sent to Bombay for conversion, free of charge, by a Government Mint, into good British sovereigns which could be used in India and afterwards be sent, if required, to Egypt or to Turkey, or even to Great Britain itself! And all the arguments that can be used for the maintenance by Government of a Free Gold Mint in London, can be applied with double force to a Free Gold Mint in Bombay, for the simple reason that India itself produces from its own soil over two millions sterling worth of gold every year, whereas England produces practically no gold at all.

In such circumstances nobody will feel surprised if a London Banker, or even a Cambridge Professor, tells us that a Gold Mint is quite unnecessary in India; and that gold coins for daily use as money in India are not "desired or needed." Possibly not,—by some people in England! But what the people of India have now to ask themselves is this—Do we desire India to remain on the same level as Persia, or China, or Mexico in the matter of metallic, monetary equipment? Is silver as good as gold? If so, how can we explain the fact that Great Britain, the Self-Governing Colonies, and the Western World generally —Europe and America—all prefer gold to silver for their chief metallic monetary weapons? These are problems which the peoples of India must now study and form conclusions upon.

A FORECAST.

If I may venture to forecast the ultimate results of such study, I think they will be as follows:—The peoples of India will find (as the other most civilized peoples in the world have found) that whilst coins of copper and nickel and silver are very convenient for poor people and small transactions, money of gold and of paper is much more suitable and convenient for the well-to-do, and for large transactions. It need hardly be said that Government Paper Money is the best and most advanced form of monetary tool that man can employ. (In England, by the way, the Bankers who make handsome profits out of the sale and use of their own private paper money in the form of cheques, have prevented Government from issuing any State Paper Money yet up to the present!) Next to State Paper Money in importance and convenience come coins of gold. Sovereigns are very handy and serviceable, cheap and easy to transport, and most reliable and effective purchasing instruments at all times and in all parts of the world. Every country in the British Empire makes a free use of sovereigns, and other countries are very glad to get them and use them too when then can. The fact that India has so long delayed her return to the use of gold monetary tools explains in some degree the lack of respect and confidence with which India is often treated by outsiders. But the times are now changing. Western and Northern India have already commenced to import and make use of sovereigns on a large scale to engineer the movement of the crops and the development of trade; and other parts of India are slowly but steadily following suit. This fact has caused quite a commotion in some quarters in London, and already Indian interests are receiving a more respectful treatment than heretofore. Although a Royal Commission may hazard the opinion that it will not be to India's interests to make an increased use of gold for monetary purposes, I shall be very surprised if this view produces any perceptible effect on India's present march forward. India will probably reply—"When Great Britain introduces a State Paper Currency and actively discourages the use of sovereigns for internal currency purposes in England, then will be the time for India to consider whether she can, consistently with her own interests, discourage the use of the all-powerful golden sovereign as currency in India. In the mean time we prefer to follow the example set to us by Great Britain, and to freely use sovereigns as pocket money wherever and whenever our people find these coins convenient."

SENTIMENTS TO BE APPLAUDED.

"Indian sentiment must prevail in this question." If India "genuinely demands" to be allowed to advance to the monetary level of Great Britain, then her demand should be permitted full gratification. Such, in effect, are the sentiments of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Commission. They are sentiments which all India will applaud and appreciate. India now holds her monetary destinies entirely in her own hands. It is for her to decide which path she will follow —the silver, or the golden road—and which ever it be Great Britain will respect her decision.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER TRIAL.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

"Never Again."

"The Englishman":—The law has never assisted the police in India in their war against anarchy, and now, as a side issue of the case of Nirmal Kanta Roy, and, again without any reference to his guilt or otherwise, the law has placed another difficulty in the way of their obtaining the assistance of the public. We all know how everybody said that immediate rewards should be given to the persons who assisted the police in the capture of alleged anarchists. One remembers an official communication complimenting such persons. The Governor himself was present at the distribution to which Mr. Norton took such an exception. Such functions will now, we presume, be a thing of the past. We do not assert that there is no force at all in Mr. Norton's contention. There is a good deal of force. There is even more force in what Mr. Justice Stephen has to say. But the net result is to leave us in a state of absolute bewilderment as to what is to be done, now that the Crown is barred from displaying any gratitude towards those who in the future may assist it in maintaining law and order. It was hard enough in in the past to get the Indian public to rise to a sense of its civic duties. The Government certainly believed, whether rightly or wrongly we do not care to say, that the men recently rewarded deserved their rewards. The public distribution was designed both as an honour to them and as an incentive to others. Now we can imagine both the Governor and Sir Frederick Haliday solemnly shaking their heads and saying "never again." As to the merits of the verdict of the jury, it is not permissible to discuss them while some of the charges against the accused still remain undecided; but it may be remarked that the brilliant defence of Mr. Eardley Norton made such serious havoc with the case for the prosecution that the unanimous acquittal on the major count of murder came as no surprise to those who had followed the trial.

Mr. Justice Stephen's Reticence.

"The Bengalee":—There is one point to which prominent attention ought to be called and as regards which we cannot forbear thinking that the learned Judge was unduly cautious we mean, the distribution of rewards to the people who captured or were alleged to have captured the accused in the present trial. The broad facts of this matter are patent enough. Here was a man who had been charged with the gravest offence imaginable—the murder of a fellow being. We have nothing to do at present with the guilt or innocence of the accused. But in any case he was entitled to have a trial before the question of his guilt could be finally adjudicated upon; and yet long before the trial took place, while the man was still in custody and still protesting his innocence, people were rewarded for effecting the capture of the murderer in him. Mr. Norton rightly condemned this as a gross instance of contempt of court and we think his condemnation was eminently just. We can only wish that the Judge had been more outspoken over a procedure which was a clear anticipation of a course of justice and as such an abuse of executive power.

SIR FRANCIS SPRING,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

The news of the approaching retirement of Sir Francis Spring from the Chairmanship of the Madras Port Trust is premature.

Sir Francis is going only on six and a half month's leave, and hopes to return in December and put in a short spell of further service. The misapprehension was due to the terms of the resolution in the recent proceedings of the Port Trust.

LORD PENTLAND'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LETTER TO HIS COUNCIL COLLEAGUES.

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council Sir John Atkinson read the following letter from the Governor. "My dear Sir John,—I write to express to you on whom falls a double load, to Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer and Sir Harold Stuart and to the Members of the Legislative Council my great disappointment at being thus disabled from being in my place to-day. You will, I am sure, believe that I say this from no apprehension whatever that the proceedings of our Council will fail to maintain their usual high level of excellence, but because I deeply regret being unable to bear my part in the important labours of my colleagues."

Sir John Atkinson announced that His Excellency was making very satisfactory progress.

To-day's bulletin with reference to His Excellency is that his condition is quite satisfactory.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"MEMON PRAKASH" LIBEL CASE.

DR GAYA CROSS-EXAMINED.

In the Court of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mahomed Abdul, the editor and publisher of the "Memon Prakash," an Anglo-Gujrati periodical, stands charged under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code at the instance of Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, Chief Medical Officer of the Memon General Hospital, Bombay.

The complainant Dr. Gaya states in his complaint, that he is an L.M. & S. practicing in Bombay and that he is the Chief Medical Officer of the Memon General Hospital. In the issues of the "Memon Prakash" for June and July 1913, the accused published an article entitled the "Memon General Hospital" charging Akberali, formerly a Manager of the hospital, with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 1,500 from the hospital funds with the knowledge and connivance of Dr. Gaya. The first accused later on also published a letter of explanation from the said Akberali in which the latter stigmatised the said allegation as false, and accused Dr. Gaya *inter alia*, of obtaining from him by means of threats the said sum of Rs. 1,500 and misappropriating and converting the same to his (Dr. Gaya's) use for meeting a hundi and of causing a false entry to be made in the preliminary cash book of the hospital, viz., "Debited to the account of Messrs. N. Powel and Co., Rs. 1,500 cash in part payment of their bill" by the hands of Dr. Gaya. The accused also published an editorial note in which he admitted that the charge of misappropriation made against the said Akberali was not true and insinuated that Dr. Gaya was really guilty of misappropriation, Dr. Gaya complains that the said allegations are false and malicious, made with the intention of harming his reputation and character.

The case came on originally before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who recorded the evidence for the prosecution and framed charges against the accused under section 500, Indian Penal Code. At this stage the case was transferred by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Court of the Second Presidency Magisrate.

Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Dr. Gaya.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, with Mr. Azed, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Velinker appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rangnekar Dr. Gaya stated that the hospital was started in the interests of the Memon community and that only Memons could be admitted into the hospital. His monthly income on an average was Rs. 500 to 600 between December, 1912, and March, 1913, and he was paying nearly Rs. 115 as income-tax. He got Rs. 300 rental from his property and about Rs. 250 to 300 from the dispensary. He bought, sold, and negotiated hundis, and from time to time endorsed hundies on behalf of his brother. Between December, 1912, and March, 1913, he had drawn and endorsed about seven to eight hundies. Three hundies fell due in February, 1913. He used to send Akberali to make payments on his behalf for hundies due by him. On first February his nepkew Ahmed Abdul Karim paid a hundi of Rs. 1,200 in the Bombay Bank. The said hundi was endorsed by him.

The case stands adjourned till the 26th instant.

BACK TO THE JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur, C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Power charged one Ali Ismail a Mahomedan with theft in the house of one Maruti Hari.

It appears that the complainant has a fruit-shop, at Umerkhandi. He was sleeping at his shop on the verandah, with a blanket on him, and had a coat hung up on a nail. The accused took the blanket by force, and the coat, and ran away, the complainant chased him and arrested him in a gully, and handed him over to the Police.

Accused pleaded guilty, and admitted eight previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one year and eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTING THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sargeant Rayney placed one Robert Anderson, a European, with deserting the Government Workhouse.

The accused asked for leave on the 4th instant, promising to return the same day, which he failed to do. Yesterday he gave himself up to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted two previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MAJOR F. R. LAWRENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 14.

The news has been received here of the death on the 9th March at Netley Hospital, of Major F. R. Lawrence, D. S. O. He was operated upon on January 2nd for appendicitis and appeared to have completely recovered, and left in charge of the details sailing by the hired transport, Rewa. It would appear that he had a recurrence of his old fever contracted in Africa on the voyage Home, but no further details are to hand.

The deceased officer was immensely popular and prominent in almost every social and public function of this garrison, during the several years he was stationed here as a General Staff Officer (9th Division). He had hosts of friends in all parts of India and had just succeeded to the Command of the 14th Hussars which regiment he intended joining after six months' leave.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 7.)

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

ANNUAL SPORTS,

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PRESENT.

The annual sports of the Elphinstone College were held on Friday and Saturday on the Oval, and the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors took place on Saturday, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gracing the occasion with their presence. Principal Wilkinson acted as Referee; Professor C. V. Muller as starter; Professors Anderson and Marr and Mr. K. C. Lalkaka as judges; Prof. Sisson as time-keeper, and Messrs. M. E. Netscher and K. D. Dharamsey as secretaries.

The following are the results of important races:—

120 *Yards Hurdles* (present students): (1) R. F. Titina; (2) D. R. Gheyara; (3) E. T. Shipchandler.

Water and Biscuit Race (Ladies nominations): (1) Miss Davar and Mr. D. K. Kapadia; (2) Miss Rustomji and S. S. A. Madon; (3) Miss Benjamin and Mr. S. P. Kapadia.

Half Mile: (1) B. G. Gadre; (2) Cummings; (3) Penandikar.

Lord Harris Tennis Championship (Doubles): (Lord Harris Challenge Cup), S. B. Mody and H. K. Mody.

Singles:—S. B. Mody.—PRINCIPAL WILKINSON'S MEDAL:—S. B. Mody. PROFESSOR MARR'S MEDAL:—H. K. Mody. E. NANAVATI CUP FOR TENNIS (Singles): S. B. Mody.

100 *Yards (Past Students)*: (1) D. K. Kapadia; (2) Palvanker and (3) Madan.

Lloy and Lindsey Race: (1) Miss Samson and D. E. Cooper; (2) Miss Rustomji and Mr. Kanga; (3) Miss Sabja and Mr. Palvankar.

One Mile Race (open): (1) Gadre; (2) Keshalker and (3) Kanga.

Obstacle Race: (1) Palwanker; (2) Cooper and (3) Madan.

Consolation Race: (1) *Kodanda;* (2) Javeri, (3) Solunkey.

Hostel Tennis Tournament: (1) D. Amri; (2) H. K. Mody.

100 *Yards* (under 18): (1) Cummings; (2) Warden; (3) Kagal.

High Jump: (1) N. C. Cummings; (2) H. J. R. Athaide; (3) D. E. Cooper.

Long Jump: (1) Cummings; (2) Athaide; (3) D. R. Gheyara.

Quarter Mile (under 18): (1) Cummings; (2) J. B. Warden; (3) B. R. Kagal.

Quarter Mile (present students): (1) B. G. Gadre; (2) M. E. Netscher; (3) V. N. Vijayakar.

Quarter Mile (past students): (1) J. J. Kanga; (2) D. K. Kapadia; (3) H. P. Kapadia.

Championship Cup: Cummings.

Principal Wilkinson thanking their Excellencies for gracing the occasion with their presence said Lord Sydenham had deprived them of their play ground of which they had been in possession for a great number of years. They were negotiating for acquiring the ground on the Kennedy Sea Face where it was proposed to build a temporary structure for the Government Central Press, and he hoped that when in a year or two Government did not require that site, it would be given to the College to be used as a recreation ground.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, addressing the assembly said that a few days ago he had made acquaintance with past students of the College whom he found to be very fine fellows. To-day he made acquaintance with the younger generation of the Elphinstonians and he hoped they would turn out as fine fellows. Being an athlete himself he fully appreciated the desirability of a college having a play-ground. The matter was entirely in the department presided over by his friend the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb. He would, however, do his best when the matter came before him, as he believed that young men should have proper opportunities of having recreation. It rejoiced his heart to see members of various races competing in friendly rivalry. He congratulated the successful competitors and he hoped he would be excused if he said that he felt proud that the championship cup had been won by an Englishman. He thought they had too many prizes but Lady Willingdon and she would be willing to give one for such purpose as the Committee might think desirable. In conclusion his Excellency dwelt upon the necessity of physical education, which he said did an enormous amount of good and helped to make one a good citizen.

Three cheers for their Excellencies terminated the proceedings.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION RULES.

IRELAND (1), SCOTLAND (1).

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

At Belfast to-day Ireland and Scotland drew under Association Rules, each scoring one goal. In the first half Ireland had three players injured but played pluckily. Donnachie scored for Scotland and Young equalised, the score at half-time being one all. In the second half, Ireland lost their goal-keeper but there was no further scoring.

RUGBY RULES.

WALES (11 PTS.), IRELAND (3).

Wales beat Ireland in the Rugby International at Belfast to-day by 11 points to 3. Ireland started off in a dashing style and after five minutes Foster scored a try which was not converted. Jones equalised and at the interval the score was three points all. The Welshman had most of the ball in the second half.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AMENDMEN OF LAN REVENUE ACT.

RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

FIRST READING OF TRAMWAY'S BILL.

TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN REFORMS.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The second day of the session of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Secretariat on Saturday, His Excellency the Governor again presiding over a full attendance of members.

The first item on the Agenda was the motion for the first reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, and this produced a long debate. First a motion to adjourn the Bill to the next session was brought forward supported by many non-official members, but this was withdrawn on an assurance by Sir Richard Lamb, the member in charge, that he would not call the meeting of the Select Committee until June.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri withdrew for the present his Sind Musalman Education Bill and the first reading of the Bombay Tramways Bill was passed and then referred to a Select Committee.

Then came the motion for the first reading of the Town Planning Bill, which led to quite a full-dress debate. Eventually the Bill was read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee. The Council did not rise until 5-20 p.m.

AMENDMENT OF LAND REVENUE CODE.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Sir Richard Lamb, in moving the first reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, said this was a short Bill containing only three clauses. The object of the Bill was to effect a small amendment of Section 84 of the Land Revenue Code, and was really meant to supply an inadvertent omission in the section. The intention of the section was that the annual tenancy should require a notice only in those cases where it was not provided for in the terms of contract of letting between landlord and tenant. This had been stated several times in Government Resolutions, but as the courts had pointed out, a Government Resolution could not be taken as the correct reading of an Act. The courts had to take an enactment as it was, and to administer it. The clause would now read—"an annual tenancy shall in the absence of any special agreement in writing to the contrary, require for its termination a notice in writing." That would have the effect of removing what had been found in the courts to be a cause of considerable trouble. Of course, this agreement applied only to the terms of a contract between landlord and tenant, and had nothing to do with the land held directly under the Government.

The third clause of the Bill was intended to provide that the relief given by the Government through the system of suspension and remission should reach the actual cultivator when that cultivator was a tenant holding under a superior holder. In the new Section 94 A., of the Act which was recently passed in that Council that principle had been recognised. The new Section 84A proposed to enact that in all cases where Government granted suspension or remission of revenue to the superior holder the Collector might—it gave him discretionary, not absolute power—order a corresponding proportion of suspension or remission in the amount due by the tenant to the superior holder. The object was, of course, that where a superior holder was benefited by a suspension or remission he should pass on the benefit to the tenant.

The third and fourth paragraphs were consequential on the previous paragraphs, and in the last paragraph it was stated that nothing in the section should apply to any land situated in the Province of Sind. The conditions in Sind were totally different from those in the Presidency proper. There the system of suspension and remission was not in force, and they had instead and system of remission which was not in force in the Presidency.

Section 84A., of the Code was on the lines of sections in the Tenancy. Acts in other Provinces. They had not in this Presidency found it necessary to enact a separate Tenancy Act. They found it sufficient from time to time to amend their Land Revenue Code by such a Bill as was now before them, for improving the conditions of relationship between landlord and tenant. He would like to mention that the Government of India, in expressing their consent to the introduction of the Bill, indicated that they were not being quite so strict or so drastic as the legislatures of other Provinces had been in respect to this identical matter.

As regarded the Government, it was not quite a paying matter. They stood to lose a certain amount by the enactment of this Section. It was estimated roughly by the Commissioners that this would cost them a sum of about Rs. 20,000 a year. It would be quite clear that this Bill was aimed, even at the cost of some loss to the Government, at securing to the actual cultivator the benefit they gave already by the system of suspension and remission to the holder of the land. He now moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos supported the Bill.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF CONSIDERATION.

The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi said he rose to bring forward a motion to adjourn the consideration of the Bill. A measure of this kind required very careful consideration, and they had not had time to consider this Bill properly. The publication of the Bill took place only twenty days ago, while it was only published in the vernaculars the day before yesterday. It was necessary for members to consult their constituents who were scattered all over the Presidency. There was no great urgency in regard to this Bill, and he, therefore, moved that the consideration of it stand over until the next meeting of the Council. The Bill might be a short one and it might operate for the benefit of the tenant, but that might not be the view of many in the Presidency who would be affected by it, and it was absolutely necessary that these people should be consulted.

The Chief of Kurundwad and Mr. V. J. Patel supported the motion for amendment.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani, in supporting the adjournment, said they would lose nothing by having the Bill postponed until the next session.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, also supported the amendment and said in the meantime the land-holders could be consulted.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, observed that the principles involved in this Bill were already thoroughly well-known, and it would be quite sufficient if the details were thrashed out in the Select Committee.

The Hon. the Thakor of Kerwada, supported the amendment on the ground that a Bill of this kind should be fully considered.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth and Sheik Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah also spoke in favour of the amendment.

The Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed said these Bills and translation of them were published in order that they could be read by the people. This was not the first time the complaint had been made that sufficient time was not given to consider these Bills and he would like to know from the hon. member in charge why it was that this practice was adopted.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Satho also supported the motion for adjournment, and remarked that it did sometimes happen that sufficient time was not given in Select Committees for full consideration of Bills.

Sir Richard Lamb, said that as the Council were aware he had on more than one occasion agreed to the postponement of the first reading of a Bill when there had appeared to be good ground for such a proposal. He was bound to say that on this occasion there did not appear to be any such ground. From what I understood from the members the principle on which clause 3 was based, was recognised as a right one, and if members were agreed that it was sound, there was no ground whatever for postponing the first reading of the Bill. The fact that the Bill had only been published in English a few days more than the prescribed time, and in the vernaculars only a few days ago had nothing to do with the principle. If the Council recognised it as correct, it did not matter whether the world at large had had time to consider the detailed provisions of the Bill. The only question before this Council was now whether this Bill was correct in principle. He was willing to meet the other point by undertaking not to call the Select Committee until June when the Government assembled at Poona. Three months would be plenty of time for every body to study the Bill. The correct procedure now would be to take the first reading now on the understanding that the Select Committee would meet in June, and the report would be issued giving plenty of time for consideration before the next meeting of the Council. He had observed with some admiration the public spirit of the members from Sind who had supported the amendment although he had explained that the Bill did not affect Sind. However, those gallant gentlemen had come to the rescue of their friends in Bombay and supported the amendment.

His Excellency said he entirely agreed with Mr. Belvi on the general grounds on which he had moved the motion, and he felt strongly that the people should be given a full opportunity of reading and considering the Bill. He would take every step that was possible that in future it should be arranged that sufficient time be given. Considering, however, the undertaking given by Sir Richard Lamb that three months would be given for consideration of the Bill before the Select Committee was called—a reasonable compromise—his hope was that the first reading would be taken.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi then said he would withdraw the amendment.

The second reading was then passed.

Rao Bahadur B. S. Kamath pointed out several difficulties under which superior holders would labour under the section.

RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT

The Chief of Kurundwad said the object of Clause 84A and its sub-sections as stated in the statement of objects and reasons was to secure for tenants and other inferior holders a share in the concessions granted by Government under the rules for the suspensions and remissions of land revenue. No doubt the provisions were meant for the good of the tenant and other inferior holders. These provisions would not only fail in achieving the object aimed at, but he was afraid would produce several other unpleasant results.

The interference of Government between the landlord and the tenant, even though meant for the benefit of the latter, foreboded no good to them. The provisions embodied in the Bill would create asperations in the mind of the tenant which would never be to his benefit. If the superior holder found that his tenant meant to resist his demand for rent the fate of the tenant was bound to be eviction from the soil on some pretext or other.

It was in every respect desirable that the relation of the landlord and the tenant should be cordial. The superior holder did in times of distress and famine help his tenant in every way at the sacrifice of his interests even. The superior holder naturally desired to improve his land in order that it might yield him a good income; and he had to depend on his tenant for all this. So in his opinion Government interference for the purpose of protecting the tenant would be harmful in the extreme and would estrange their relations. It was absolutely necessary that the interest of the landlord and the tenant should be one and the same. If Government gave any concessions to the superior holders, it should leave to the discretion of the landlord whether to extend the same towards his tenant or not as at present was the case.

In good years tenants did not pay more to the landlord than what was agreed upon between them. In years of scarcity an famine the tenant must pay the landlord from what he had saved. If the superior holder found his tenant unable to do so, it was better to leave him to his mercy, which in eighty cases out of a hundred would be found to have been shown.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said somethin should be done so that superior holder should not be prevented from recoverin this suspended revenue. Again there wa the case of the casual tenant, which shoul be provided for properly in the Bill.

The Hon. the Thakor of Kerwada said th Bill provided nothing more than a land lord would do who had the interests of hi tenants at heart.

Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth and Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda both spoke of the way in which, unless there were alterations the Bill would press hardly upon superior holders.

The Hon. Mr. N. D. Khandalawala in supporting the first reading of the Bill said that it was not always wise to leave the tenant to the mercy of the superior holder, although the superior holder was often considerate. He hoped the Select Committee would not insist on entire revision.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis also supported the first reading. He said that formerly the tenants paid from their surplus in good years and from their savings in bad years, but the conditions at present needed an amendment of the law. The annual tenant, who after his period of tenancy left the village and prevented the landlord from the recovery of his dues, was dealt with satisfactorily. He thought those who belonged to the soil should be encouraged in their tenancy.

CREATION OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi criticised the principle of the Bill in Clause 3. He said that the Collector was armed with special powers to break through the contracts between the landlord and the tenant, and if it became law would produce strained feelings between the landlord and the tenant. The landlord was the owner of the soil and the legislature had no right to create special conditions between the landlord and his tenant. Remission on the same proportion would be extremely inequitable to the landlord. There was no Tenancy Act in this Presidency and this Bill seemed to be the thin end of the wedge. This measure was much more stringent than similar acts in other presidencies. It was to be remembered that a largo number of people in this Presidency were dependent on their rents, and he hoped the Select Committee would consider these matters carefully and reduce the proportion.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said he thought that they had gone far enough in remissions and suspensions in the Land Revenue Act. The Bill under consideration would probably work great hardships as it required the superior holder to not only pay out the remission granted to him, but to encroach on his pocket. A share, a full share, he would not object to, but he favoured remission rather than suspension.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard replied to the criticisms by Mr. Belvi and Mr. Upasani. He said that remission was not granted until after three successive years of famine, and then it would be admitted some relief ought to be given. The discretion allowed to the Collector could only eventuate in favour of the landlord, and the latter's position in regard to the annual tenant was in no way affected by the Bill.

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Lamb then rose to reply to the debate. He said that the discussion proved how unnecessary it was to adjourn the first reading, and he was grateful to the members for their suggested amendments, which would receive attention in the Select Committee, where they would be threshed out and decisions taken. He had only a few words to say. In the first place he would like to deal with the point of stringency raised by Mr. Belvi. As a matter of fact the provisions of the Act in force in the Central Provinces were far more stringent, where the penalty is a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or two months' rent. In the Punjab the maximum penalty by a Revenue Officer on his own motion was double the amount of the rent.

Regarding the superior holder being required to remit the same proportion, he drew the attention of the Council to the words in the clause "may bear." There was no "shall remit." The provision was that the landlord would remit a proportion which "may bear." The whole clause was at the discretion of the Collector, but the wording provided that that officer should work under the orders of Government. It would be possible later on for Government to frame a general order, but at present Collectors would have to frequently consult Government.

Regarding the grants of remission by landlords, Sir Richard Lamb said that he was glad to agree with the member who instanced the landlords who made remissions on their own initiative, but unfortunately there were landlords, whatever the conditions were year after year, who refused to give out, suspend or remit one pie. Under such circumstances he felt Government was perfectly justified in interfering between a landlord and his tenant, and it would be possible for the Collector to take the orders of Government as to what proportion should be remitted to the tenant. He moved the first reading of the Bill.

THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor before putting the motion to the Council said that he did not feel confident at present to discuss the intricacies of the Land Revenue system. The debate had been one of considerable interest, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to him to hear for the most part short and business-like speeches, giving useful information, offering criticism, and asserting points with regard to the Bill. Government and the Select Committee would take all these speeches into full consideration and he hoped the result might be a fair and just measure both to the landlord and tenant.

The motion for the first reading was then put to the Council and carried.

Sir Richard Lamb then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report by the 20th of June, consisting of Messrs. Parel, Belvi, and Kamat, the Thakore of Kerwada, the Chief of Kurundwad, Rai Saheb Naik, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Curtis and himself. The motion was put to the Council and carried.

MUSALMAN LANDHOLDERS CESS BILL WITHDRAWN.

THE HON. MR. BHURGRI.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri then moved that the consideration of the Bill to provide for the levy of a cess from the Musalman Landholders in Sind for the promotion of education in that community be adjourned *sine die*. He said that he was unable at present to go on with the Bill, as he would like to consult the people of Sindh.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he would advise Mr. Bhurgri to withdraw the Bill. One did not like the practice of hanging Bills over the head of the Council while opinion was maturing. He did not favour the practice of adjourning the Bill *sine die*.

His Excellency said that the Government was strongly of opinion that withdrawl was the better way.

The Bill was withdrawn by permission.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS BILL.

THE HON. MR. PATTANI.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874. He said:—

The Bill to amend the Bombay Tramways Act 1874, was introduced by publication over the signature of the Hon. Mr. Chaubal in July 1912, but it was not proceeded with at that time owing to certain representations which were received against it relating to the application of the Bill to the Tramways depot on the Colaba Causeway. These representations as well as the reply of the Managing Director of the Tramways Company had been printed and supplied to all the honourable members of this Council. The object of the Bill was to give the grantees statutory protection against actions at law to restrain them from carrying out necessary overhauling and repairs, in other words to prevent the courts from issuing an injunction directing the Tramways to stop altogether such overhauling work at the places in question. As to the need for legislation of this nature the Managing Director could not refer to any Indian Act but brought to the notice of Government no less than 16 English Acts dealing with Tramways, Electric Supply etc. which contained provisions generally on the lines of those contained in the present Bill. Government did not anticipate opposition to the Bill, nor in fact had there been any representations against it, except so far as it related to the Colaba Depot. It was necessary therefore to refer briefly to the above mentioned representations which were received in connection with the Colaba Depot.

REPRESENTATIONS.

These representations were received from the Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust, His Excellency Sir A. E. Bethell, the late Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Revd. Edwards and other residents of the Colaba Causeway. The views expressed by the latter petitioners were similar to those expressed by the Secretaries of the Port Trust and Improvement Trust, and the Trusts might therefore, he thought, be taken as representing the views of the remaining petitioners. Since the first introduction of the Bill the Tramways Company had, it was believed, partly by their explanation and partly by proposed additions to the Bill, met the opposition of the Trusts, at any rate to the first reading of the Bill. The additions which Government proposed to recommend in the Bill as published were contained in the provisos to the new section 3A.

PROVISOS.

These provises state that after 1st January 1917 the Colaba Depot should no longer be used for heavy repairs but only for light and emergent repairs, and from now up to the 1st January 1917 such heavy repairs as must necessarily be carried out at the Colaba Depot should be effected only between the hours of 8-0 a.m. and 8-0 p.m. The reason why the 1st January 1917 has been selected was that the Managing Director informed Government that that was the earliest date by which the workshop could be transferred from the Colaba Depot to the north of the Island. The Bombay Municipality were also consulted regarding the Bill and their reply seemed to indicate that they regard it favourably. They had only one slight alteration to propose in the Bill, which had been entered as a proviso to the new section 4A to be inserted by the Bill. Turning to the explanation given by the Managing Director he drew the attention of the Members to the Managing Director's letter No. 308, dated 15th January 1913, which was among the printed papers supplied to them, and which explains in detail the necessity for a Bill of that nature. In paragraph 4 of the letter Mr. Remington referred particularly to the representation of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and showed that there would not be an increase of the nuisance resulting from the repairing works at the Colaba Depot. In fact after 1st January 1917 there would be less noise at that depot than there is at present. When the Bill was read a first time he proposed to refer it to a Select Committee, of which he intended to propose that the Honourable Mr. Sprott and representatives of the Improvement Trust, the Municipality and the general public, should be members. So that if additional safeguards were necessary the Select Committee would be able to introduce them. He added that the proposed provisos had not been actually included in the Bill, because, when a Bill has once been introduced, the Local Government could not alter it without a further reference to the Government of India; but the Select Committee could do so. Government proposed, therefore, to place these provisos before the Select Committee for their favourable consideration. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee would of course be considered further by the Legislative Council at their next meeting. The safeguards against any nuisance to the Colaba public resulting from the Bill were therefore the addition of the proposed provisos, the explanation given by the Tramways Company which shows that there will be no increase in the noise at the Colaba depot, the fact that the representatives on the Trusts will be members of the Select Committee, the Bill as amended by the Select Committee will again come before the Council for their consideration. He thought therefore that Council will agree that the Bill might now safely be read a first time.

THE CORPORATION'S VIEW.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that as far as the Corporation was concerned they had carefully considered the Bill, referring it to a Select Committee. They had visited the locality and come to the conclusion that it was in the interests of the public to grant the main principal for which the manager asked. He said that as far as English Legislation was concerned there were such measures on the Statute books, but with the assistance of the Corporation solicitors they found that the English measures did not go as far as the Manager of the local Tramway Company asked. But the had considered it on its own merits and had agreed to it in consideration that the Colaba Depot would be removed to the North of the Island in 1917. He assured the Government that they had no objection to the passing of the Bill in the form submitted.

PORT TRUST AGREEMENT.

Mr. F. L. Spratt said that the Port Trust had objected to a certain provision, which had been agreed to after considerable discussion, and the proviso granted would safe-guard the interests of the Port Trust, and he was quite prepared on behalf of the Port Trust to agree to the Bill.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST OBJECTION OVERCOME.

Mr. J. P. Orr said that the Improvement Trust acting on the advice of their solicitors, did object to the Bill. It was no hardship to the Improvement Trust to have the Tramway Depot at Colaba, but the extension of the works in the direction of their Wodehouse Road Estate was objected to. They had an assurance from the Tramway Company that their works would not [illegible] Estate, and so they had no objection.

[illegible] that [illegible] conditions [illegible] to [illegible] this Bill, but he had taken care to say that [illegible] were entirely on the lines of those [illegible] and [illegible] that one should go forward. Regarding the question of the extension of the depot towards the west, to which the Improvement Trust objected, it could be brought up in the Select Committee, and it desired it could be introduced; he did not anticipate any objection.

The motion for the first reading was then put to the vote and carried, after which it was referred to the following Select Committee, with instructions to report in six weeks:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Dunlop, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Orr, Mr. Sprott and Mr. Pattani.

TOWN-PLANNING BILL.

THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL.

Mr. Claude Hill moved the first reading of the Bill for the making and execution of town-planning schemes. He said that after the long statement he made last December, he did not propose to take the time of the Council with a long speech in moving the first reading. Last December, partly out of deference to the suggestions received, and in view of the fact that [illegible] was a new departure, it was decided that the motion for the first reading should not then be moved. But he thought it was quite reasonably urged that the principle underlying the Bill, being entirely new, time should be given, not only to members of the Council, but to the Presidency at large, to consider and test its provisions, and in order that time might be given to suggest modifications if it seemed necessary to the principles of the Bill. He was glad to receive from all he had heard, and from informal enquiries, that there was no opposition to the principle underlying the Bill. He thought it was a matter of congratulation to the drafters of the Bill that it should have been entirely recast in order to express what it meant. He confessed that when the Bill was introduced three months ago he was somewhat new to it and found it somewhat difficult to explain, but since then, thanks to Mr. Turner and others, he had been very carefully into the Bill again, and when it came before the Select Committee, he thought the member who would have most to suggest in the way of modifications would be himself. But none of them would touch on the principle of the Bill, but would make chiefly for clarity and improvement of arrangements. They did go, however, some way to meet some of the objections *prima facie*, such as refer to the methods of decision, abitrators, etc.

GREATER LIBERALISATION OF FINAL SCHEMES.

The changes that would be proposed promosy be in the direction of greater liberalisation of the process of formulating final schemes and touching upon it. If he might for a moment anticipate one proposal which he understood Sir Pherozeshah Mehta would make, without going into details—the application of the Bill to areas within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Corporation—he would say that deference would be shown under such circumstances to the Bombay Municipality and other local bodies. He said that all suggestions would be thankfully received, and the utmost readiness would be shown in considering them.

Mr. S. G. H. Hidayatallah supported the motion for the first reading.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte said that there could be no two opinions regarding the necessity of such a Bill which would regulate beforehand the construction of new towns and the growth of older ones. He would like to lay stress on the desirability, as the idea of Town Planning was quite new to the country, of the public having the Bill before them for some time before it proceeded to its more advanced stages. The scope of the Bill necessarily made it somewhat complex, and although the Bill as it stood was not perfect, it provided an excellent basis for framing a law to regulate the growth of towns in this Presidency and more especially in Salsette.

The Chief of Kurundwad remarked that the preamble was not as clear as it should be and was somewhat ambiguous. But he was in agreement with the principle, and supported the motion.

APPLICATION TO SMALL TOWNS.

Sirdar Sir C. Madhavlal said that a Bill of the nature at present before the Council was unnecessary in India than in Europe owing to the lack of any knowledge of sanitation among the people. He enumer-

(Continued on page 12.)

MALTONA
THE FINEST TONIC WINE
Obtainable of all Chemists.
Sole Agents, India :—
Wills Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East
LONDON OFFICE, 3a NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.
Bombay, Medows Street.
Sub-Agents, Bombay
THE BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, Hornby Row.
J. S. PATEL, 161, Chuckla Street.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

ated the difficulties in the way of the introduction of such a Bill and congratulated the member in charge. What attracted him specially was the possibility of applying it to places like Poona and Ahmedabad where it was not possible to have an Improvement Trust and the price of land was rising, and where the Municipality was unable to deal with it.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said that the application of the Bill would be advantageous in the the bigger towns such as Bombay, Karachi, and Poona, but he felt the Bill was not suitable for the smaller towns.

The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat said so far as the areas around Poona were concerned the Bill would be acceptable. There had been a tendency of late years to build houses outside municipal areas and to build in a most haphazard and random manner. The Bill would prove valuable by putting a step to haphazard building. The main objection to the Bill was the cost of the schemes. In places like Poona land was at present in the hands of small holders, and if they were called upon to pay down their contributions in cash he was afraid that they would not be able to keep the land. That would be a difficulty which would have to be considered. With regard to arbitration, in the English Act arbitration was to come in duly in cases where the people could not come to any mutual agreement. The present Bill, he thought, did not provide a similar arrangement. If the parties could come to an agreement there should be no necessity for arbitration. Further, under the Bill a party who felt aggrieved after the arbitrator had decided the value of the land, should be able to go to a tribunal comprising an umpire and two arbitrators such as was povided in the English Act. That would be better than leaving it entirely to the judgment of one arbitrator.

Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth supported the first reading and said such a measure as that was imperatively necessary.

Rao Saheb V. S. Naik also supported and said that the Bill when it became law would provide for general improvement of towns.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said the whole question to him was whether the Bill as it was would answer the objects that were intended, whether it was practicable and whether other principles of administration would not be, sacrified in carrying out the provisions of the Bill. He did not deny that under certain conditions great benefit would be derived by the scheme. At the same time there were conditions under which it might be too costly and otherwise unsuccessful. The Government had for several years been making inquiries in connection with the development of Salsette. He understood that the scheme for the development of Salsette would be first taken up, and if it was thought that the result of the scheme would be that a majority of the present land-holders would not be able to hold their land, then it would not be proper to apply town planning for that purpose. Then they ought to know what area of agricultural land would be taken into town planning, and the number of agricultural families who would be deprived of land on which they lived.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill:—I would ask the hon. member what he is discussing. He appears to be discussing a hypothetical scheme which was not yet in existence, for the hypothetical development of areas in Salsette, and the position of hypothetical persons under such a scheme. We are here to consider town-planning in general.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: To decide whether a measure of this kind woud be beneficial to the country more information is needed.

The Hon. Sir Pherozesha Mehta: What sort of information?

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: Approximate information as regards the agricultural area and the number of agriculturists whose land might be taken from agriculture and devoted to town-planning.

The Hon. Mr. Hill: I really do not think the hon. member has read the Bill. He will see if he has gone into it that the whole of the inquiries at present related to schemes which might or might not be taken up. To ask the Government how many agriculturists might be affected by a hypothetical scheme is to ask a conundrum which no body could answer.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: I think the Bill might be limited to one or two areas.

His Excellency: Will the hon. member confine himself to the Bill. I don't think he can go into a long history or discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: What I was suggesting was that instead of the operation of the Bill being extended to the whole island of Salsette, it might be applied to only a limited portion of Salsette.

His Excellency: I really must tell the hon. member that he is rather wasting the time of the Council. He is discussing a situation which may arise after the Bill is passed.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh repeated that his point was that the information they had before the Council was not sufficient.

CORPORATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONSULTED.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was sorry he had to begin with a little jarring note. This Bill had never been referred at all to the Corporation. The Bill included within its purview the whole island of Salsette, including, of course the town and island of Bombay. When a Bill such as this, concerned with matters of the greatest interest to the Corporation, was brought forward it should be specifically forwarded to the Corporation for its opinion and advice. Having dealt with the jarring note—and some people thought he could not exist without having little jarring notes—he must say he congratulated his friend Mr. Hill on bringing before that Council a Bill which he considered was a great step in advance in the matter of improving the sanitary condition of housing. He thought it was high time that something should be done to provide against unhealthy buildings being run up, as they had been all over the Presidency. He would ask his friend when he sat as Chairman of the Finance Committee to consider the financial and economic aspects of the measure and to so frame the proposals that the scheme would be beneficial both to the middle and the labouring classes.

He confessed he was not able to follow his friend Mr. Parekh in what he said about this Bill. He very often agreed with Mr. Parekh, but he could not follow him in this matter, because it seemed to him they were not considering specific town-planning schemes at the present moment, but whether town-planning schemes were necessary to prevent the congestion which was undoubtedly taking place throughout Salsette, and whether the principles of town-planning were necessary to meet that object.

PUBLIC AND PRINCIPLES OF TOWN-PLANNING.

Going on to speak of the Bill, Sir Pherozeshah said before the principles of town-planning were applied to any particular area, the proposals should be laid before the public. In the case of a new experiment such as this was some particular time should be given to the parties themselves to say whether town-planning should take place or not in respect of their particular area. So far as the provisions of the Bill were concerned it was applicable to every municipality in the Presidency of Bombay. Although it said it was confined to Salsette, it went on to say that the Government might by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* direct that it should extend to every part of Bombay, so that the Bill could be applied by the Government to any part of the Presidency. When they came to Municipalities there was one important section to which he wished to call attentioon. That was the section which provided that not only could a local authority declare a town-planning scheme with the sanction of the Government, but also that a Municipality could be ordered by the Government to prepare a town-planning scheme for any particular area. Thus a Municipality was placed entirely in the hands of the Government.

SAFE-GUARDING LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Take the case of Bombay as an instance. He should say it would be a most inappropriate, most disastrous thing, for the Government to say that the provisions of the Town-Planning Bill should be applied to some of the congested areas already existing in Bombay. He and many other members of the Corporation believed that the matter would not be met by this Town-Planning Bill, and there should be something to safeguard local authorities from being ordered by the Government to embark on schemes of that character. His friend Mr. Hill, with his usual policy of give-and-take—although he did not give much on the previous day—said that point would be considered and dealt with by the Select Committee. He knew the value of Mr. Hill's guidance on an important Committee, and had every confidence in him, and hoped these matters would be fully considered by the Select Committee.

He again congratulated Mr. Hill on the cautions way and in the spirit of co-operation in which he had gone to work. The City of Bombay had become great by the fact that all the communities, European and Indian, had worked together in hearty co-operation for the welfare of the City. He was perfectly certain that if they put such an act as this on the Statute Book it would be for the permanent benefit of all classes of people in the whole Presidency.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda also spoke in favour of the Bill and suggested that it would be a good thing to have it made applicable to the smaller towns and district boards.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy remarked that since the Improvement Trust came into existence in 1898 it had been doing valuable work as had the Corporation of Bombay. In view of what those two bodies were doing in co-operation he submitted that the city of Bombay should be excluded from the operation of the Bill.

CO-OPERATION OF HOUSE-OWNERS.

The Hon. Lalubhai Samaldas said, it was a matter for congratulation that the Government of Bombay had taken the lead in that matter and was trying an experiment which was bold but which, with the co-operation of house owners and local authorities was sure to succeed. He would like to draw attention to two general principles to which some objection might be taken, and which might be considered in Select Committee. It was provided that objections might be disposed of by local authorities, while the English Act provided that all such objections should be placed on the table of both Houses, and that they should be the final authority. That was not possible here, of course, but the question might be considered whether the Governor-in-Council should not be the final authority. The other suggestion was with regard to the arbitrator, and they might consider in Select Committee the idea of having a tribunal such as was provided for in the English Act.

RELIEF FROM URBAN TROUBLES.

The Hon. Mr. Orr said the Bill had been so well received that it seemed almost unnecessary for him to make the remarks he was going to make on it. The object of the Bill was to secure good development of large tracts of building land as distinguished from small individual plots, the development of which could be, but he was afraid was not always, adequately controlled by Municipal Bye-Laws. The Bill was not directly concerned with congested urban areas, but it was aimed at providing indirect relief from urban troubles by providing effective sanitary arrangement of buildings, and preventing areas from deteriorating in development as so many areas had done. They all knew of places which were suburban areas not many years ago, and which were now quite congested, and the Bill was directed towards arming the local authority with weapons to fight and prevent these things happening.

METHOD OF OPERATION.

The Hon. member then went on to discuss at length the method of operation of the Bill as contrasted with the Improvement Trust, and mentioned while on the subject of land acquisition that the sanctioned programme of the Trust involved an outlay on land acquisition of six crores, while the cost of works was comparatively small, namely two crores. One of the best features of the Bill, said Mr. Orr, was that it helped those who helped themselves, and he went on to say that he had been amused at receiving, as Chairman of the Improvement Trust, a petition from a number of residents of Matunga against this particular Bill. He had been amused because these very people had made an awful mess of developing their own estates. There were bungalows with fine compounds but no roads, and in other ways the development had been a failure.

As regards the proposal that Bombay should be excluded, he quite agreed with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that nothing should be done without first consulting the Corporation. He thought it was wise to apply the principles of the Act to Salsette in the first place. It must be recognised that this was an experimental piece of legislature, but he thought the principles it was based on were very sound.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe observed that in many Municipalities, he doubted very much, whether they would be in a position to undertake such costly schemes. It was, he agreed, necessary that sanitary conditions should be provided, but if he had rightly understood the provisions of the Municipal Act those provisions were quite enough to bring about the desired results. He believed if the Municipalities took a keen interest in the subject now before the Council sanitation would be better looked after. His view was that so far as present conditions were concerned the Bill was in advance of what was required.

Mr. E. G. Turner in supporting the motion for the first reading said that the Bill endeavoured to do for a town what an architect did for a house, and towns would be built with due regard to harmony, and in glowing terms described what the Bill would be able to accomplish. There should be agreement among the parties concerned, and those benefited should contribute to the cost. The English Town Planning Act was liberal in that respect to owners, the local authorities paying one-half the cost. The present Bill provided that one-half could be recovered when the cost justified it. Regarding the arbitrator, the speaker said that in England that officer was not allowed to hear counsel on either side, and his decision was absolutely final. Local authorities were only given power to meet objections, not to dispose of them. The principles of the Bill were such as would appeal to one and all of them. He then proceeded to answer the different criticisms made by members.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji in supporting the motion for the first reading, asked if in Salsette and other places, where culturable land was turned into a building site, whether under the Town Planning Bill, the building fine was leviable.

Mr. N. D. Khandalavala in supporting the motion, said that the appointment of the arbitrator would also have to be considered. He pointed out that there was only a few places in Salsette which could be used, and he was glad the experiment was to be made in Salsette.

Mr. S. B. Upasani considered that the Bill was in advance of the needs and means of mofussil towns. In dealing with such places the introduction of certain clauses in the Municipal Act would be more advisable.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the next speaker, remarked that if Local Fund Committees were nominated, local authorities would be a Government body and would have no voice. He did not see why the District Board of Thana, Salsette being in Thana, should not participate. He objected to the arbitrary powers granted to the arbitrator.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The speaker then proceeded to deal lengthily with the history of Town-planning in England, when Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy rose to a point of order.

His Excellency said that he was afraid he would have to uphold the objection, and asked the member to reserve his learned remarks for another time.

The speaker was proceeding along the same lines when His Excellency said that he must really ask the member to obey his ruling.

MR. HILL'S REPLY.

Mr. Claude Hill then rose to reply to the debate. He said that he had only to deal with a few points after Mr. Turner's explanation, and he wanted at the opening to express his regret that a copy of the Bill was not sent to the Bombay Corporation. He was afraid that it was his fault. He did not propose to follow the members through all the details of the Bill but only to deal with two or three main points, because of the generally expressed unanimity as to the principle of the Bill and the fact that speakers had unconsciously answered each other.

EXPLANATION CLAUSE.

There seemed to be some apprehension as to the explanation clause. It seemed to be supposed that its application to other than the Town and Salsette schemes would automatically arise. Nothing was further from the meaning of the clause, as all it meant was that if from any district in the Presidency came the request that the Bill should the applied to some particular area in order to legalise it, and if Government agreed, the local authorities could proceed legally. That was all that was intended, A more important point was certainly made by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when he referred to its extension to the town and island of Bombay. But he thought it could be secured, if the Selection Committee desired it, that any such movement should voice the feeling of a majority and substantial majority of the Municipal Corporation. A misunderstanding underlying some of the criticisms was that there was no difference except in method between what was provided in this Bill and what was provided in the Land Acquisition Act. There was the most radical difference between the two. It was provided that the land should not pass from the owner to whom it belongs. On the contrary, though for the benefit of the inhabitants it might be necessary to modify the boundaries, it would not effect the ownership, and the owner would be the first beneficiary, although not to the full extent.

He was rather astounded to listen to Mr. Patel, who thought on the passing of this Bill into law and its application, the agriculturists would at once be ousted. The misunderstanding was that directly an area came under the operation of the Act it would become one mass of town planning to the exclusion of everything else. Mr. Patel was tilting at a mill when he supposed that unfortunate Salsette was going to be depopulated. Another point was that alluded to by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta relating to Clause A, about which there was some anxious apprehension as to the sole authority and the necessity of securing some declaration of notification so that 'he who runs may read.' It would receive the attention of the Select Committee. He did not propose to enter into the details of the scheme till the Bill was threshed out in Select Committee, after which he hoped to arrange for the special publication and attraction of attention of the public to the scheme in every way, before going into the cost.

SMALL CULTIVATOR'S DIFFICULTY

The apprehension expressed by Mr. Kamat that if a small cultivator came under the scheme he would not be able to pay the cost of the scheme, was provided for in the Bill, where the cost in such cases was payable by instalments with the sanction of the centrolling authority. With regard to the criticism of the arbitrator and his arbitrary powers, he proposed at present to say nothing. He felt there were certain radical differences between the conditions in England when the English Housing Act was passed and the conditions in India at present, which rendered it difficult to have the same safeguards. He proposed that the Bill be read for the first time.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SUMMING UP.

His Excellency, in summing up the debate, said that he only wished to say one word. He thought that they would agree that there was one outstanding feature, and that was the general chorus of approval of the Town Planning Bill; the only critic, and he did not think he was a real critic, and would become an approver in time, was Mr Patel. As they were all aware on the Council lay the responsibility of bringing in the first Town Planning Bill that had been introduced in India. It was an important matter, and all the other Councils in India were watching them. That was the general discussion, there would be many amendments, and he hoped they would all work towards placing a really satisfactory Town Planning Act on the Statute Book. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that every thing had to be carefully thought out, and he hoped the result would be a Bill just and fair to the landowners, that was consistent with the justice and duties that lay on owners of property, and which provided that towns should develop in a satisfactory manner and houses should not be allowed to run up when and how they pleased.

The motion was then put to the Council and carried.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Claude Hill then proposed that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by the 18th of April. He said he owed an apology for suggesting a specific date, but he hoped he might rely on their co-operation. He suggested the date because he would be leaving India on the 18th April for a short time, and because it would give them greater time for publication of the Bill, and asked that it should be taken up again only after six months—at the next Bombay Session.

The Select Committee suggested, consisted of:—The Advocate-General Mr. G. S. Curtis, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. K. R. Godbole, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. N. D. Khandalavala, Mr. J. H. Kothari, L. S. Mehta, Sir P. M. Mehta, Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth, Mr. J. P. Orr, Rao Bahadur G. R. Sathe, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Moulvie Raffuddin Ahmad, and Mr. Claude Hill.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that ordinarily he would object but under the circumstances he would not, but asked that the date be put back a little later, in order that consideration might be accorded if any important communication was received after the 18th of April.

Mr. Claude Hill agreeing to this, the motion was put to the Council and carried, the date being altered from the 18th of April to the 15th of May.

The Council then adjourned to 11-30 Monday morning.

SHIPPING FACILITIES OF KARACHI PORT.

SECOND TO NONE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Mar. 14.

At a meeting of the Karachi Port Trust a letter was read from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Agents, Ellerman, City and Hall Lines, etc., Karachi, stating that in view of the statement sometimes made that the facilities for dealing with passengers at Karachi leave much to be desired, they would like to place on record their opinion based on long practical experience at the many ports in the East and West at which the steamers under their management call in the course of their regular trade, that the facilities and arrangements for shipping and landing passengers at the wharves at the southern extremity of the eastern wharefage extension at Keamari are first class and far superior to anything at present existing at any other port in India, that not only can broad-gauge passenger and mail trains be run to and from the ships' sides, but an excellent road and commodious passenger and customs sheds are provided within a few yards of the wharf frontage. They consider these facilities thoroughly satisfactory for the requirements of the passenger trade and indeed second to none in Great Britain or on the continent of Europe. They add that with the large growth of passenger traffic through Karachi (which is certain to take place in the near future) the present spacious passenger and customs shed accommodation will probably need to be enlarged which can easily be done. They congratulate the Board of Trustees on the great improvements already achieved at the southern extremity of the Keamari wharves.

SEQUEL TO A BANK FAILURE.

TWO MORE COMPANIES GO INTO LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Mar. 14.

On an application by the liquidators of the Hindustan Bank two more companies *viz* the Punjab Leather Works, Ltd., and the Multan Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, both of which were indebted to the Bank and managed by Doulat Rai, late Managing Director of the latter, have gone into liquidation. The District Judge of Multan has appointed provisional liquidators in each case pending the hearing of the winding up application.

BEFORE ARITHMETIC WAS

SQUIBB

INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.

SQUIBB

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION.—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyl. ss lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

Do You Suffer from Nervous Headache?

If so you know the distress of it, the despondency it breeds, the incapacity for any real enjoyment, not to say for the strenuous work of life. Why suffer longer.

Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol is, of all the known remedies, the safest, the quickest and in results, the most permanent.

It cures and leaves no injurious after-effects. **Even where the heart is weak, Kephaldol may be taken with full confidence.** Can that be said of other remedies? This absence of cardiac depression after the use of **Kephaldol** explains above all else the enthusiastic endorsement by medical men in all countries.

Kephaldol, discovered and introduced by Dr. Stohr of Vienna, not only takes the place of dangerous and ordinary preparations for the cure of Headache and pains of all kinds but is equally valuable in all Nerve Pains, Neuralgia, Neuritis; also in Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Kephaldol is the Real Pain Reliever that never fails. Many thousands of letters from medical men testify to the immense usefulness of this natural remedy. No one who uses **Kephaldol** fails to praise it. Pain cannot resist it. Its effect is immediate, safe, positive and lasting.

Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol does not cause intestinal irritation and is far preferable to Quinine.

Never be without Kephaldol. Its constant use guarantees your health.

Dr. Stohr's

Kephaldol

may be obtained in two sizes, from all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

In case difficulty in procuring locally, write , and a Tube, large or small, will be sent at Rs. 2-4 or Re. 1, respectively, on receipt of a money order, or per V. P. P. Complete directions in English and Vernacular languages are supplied with each package.

KEPHALDOL, Ld., 15, h nstone Circle,

BOMBAY.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Fashion's fancies are particularly decorative this season; there is rage for ornament. It began with the pearl and crystal fringes and the jewelled and diamante embroideries on evening gowns; but it has extended its sway to dresses for day wear; and jet, amber, and jade are being largely used, not only on gowns, but on boleros, scarves, and fichus. Black-and-white costumes are very fashionable; jetted ornaments, whether in the hair or on the dress, are especially appropriate; and amber chains and beads harmonise well with the many shades of yellow and orange that are now to much worn. In dress materials a lovely new thing that has just been introduced—a kind of silver-green, like the under-side of the willow-leaf—and this looks particularly well in soft silks and velvets.

A DAINTY LAWN BLOUSE.

Fashions may change, sleeves may be long or short, collars low or high, but in one form or another the dainty French blouse in tucked and embroidered lawn is always with us, always fascinating, and always becoming. No prettier example of this type of blouse could easily be found than the model sketched in our illustration. All the points declared to be chic according than the model sketched in our according to the latest caprice of fashion have been remembered in the design. The low, embroidered collar is finished with a smart velvet bow in front; the beaded shoulder-seam is carried very low on the arm; the sleeves reach well to the wrists, and are tastefully finished with embroidered cuffs and smart pleated frills. The fulness of the blouse is arranged in tiny tucks in front.

A SMART CHILD'S FROCK.

Something quite novel and original for a frock for a little girl for early spring wear is shown in our illutration. Casement cloth in a deep shade of crushed strawberry pink is suggested for its realisation. Both bodice and skirt are arranged in very effective flat pleats, which give a smart appearance to the frock. The deep collar, which is carried down to the waistband in the form of revers, the cuffs, and the quaint little fancy apron are all composed of white embroidered linen. The little vest which fills the decolletage in front is of folded net, and the wide waistband is of soft black silk ribbon. The frock could also be effectively carried out in fine blue serge with bright red trimmings.

AN ELEGANT RECEPTION GOWN.

Our illustration shows one of the latest creations from Paris. It is an original gown for afternoon wear at receptions and other gatherings, and the skirt gives a slight hint of the so-called "trouser" style, while the elegant draperies are arranged so as to give greater fulness towards the waist, in accordance with the latest fashion. The material chosen is taffetas in a lovely shade of misty blue, and the special elegance of the gown depends on the artistic folds which characterise both the corsage and the skirt. The smart upstanding collar, the long, rucked sleeves, and the tiny folded vest are all composed of ninon of the same shade as the taffetas, while the handsome and novel waistband is of black velvet finished with a drooping tassel of black silk.

THE RIGHT TO WHIP.

BOY'S UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST A BIRCHING.

Whether juvenile offenders under the Children's Act, 1908, can be whipped by order of the Court was a question which the Court of Criminal Appeal was asked to decide on Feb. 25. The point arose on an appeal by Ernest William Lydford, a boy of 13, from a sentense passed on him at the Hereford Assizes for petty larceny under the Children's Act. Lydford was ordered to be detained in a home for two months and to receive twelve strokes with th birchrod. Mr. Sherwood, on his behalf, argued that the Judge had no power to order whipping under the Act. If he could, then a point arose as to who should do the whipping, for nobody was specified by the Act.

Mr. Farrant, for the Crown, said whipping was allowed, for all the Children's Act did was to substitute detention in a home for imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Darling: It abolishes detention by imprisonment, and orders imprisonment by detention. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice said the Court decided that Mr. Justice Scrutton was wrong when he passed a sentence of two months' detention, and that should be reduced to one month. As to the whipping the Children's Act had to be read in connection with the Larceny Act. The former removed punishment by imprisonment and substituted for it detention in a home, but it said nothing about the abolition of whipping, which, therefore, a Judge could still order to be administered to juvenile offenders. The Court thought the Sheriff, or somebody whom he might nominate, was the person to administer the whipping.

BURNING OF A NEGRO.

ESCAPED WITH CLOTHING AFLAME, BUT WAS SHOT BY THE MOB.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Feb. 23:—

A telegram from Leland (Miss.) gives a lurid account of the burning there of a negro. A mob caught a negro accused of killing the Deputy Sheriff, and after binding him placed him on an oil-soaked dry goods box, to which a match was applied. The flames, however, burned through the ropes binding the negro, and the wretched man, with his clothing aflame, attempted to make his escape.

The mob, however, rushed off in pursuit, shot at him, and killed him. The body was then replaced on the pyre and incinerated.—Reuter.

THACKERAY'S LEG.

JOKE ABOUT AN AMPUTATION IN A LOVE LETTER.

A start was made at New York on February 25 in the sale by auction of Major W. H. Lambert's Thackerayana, 389 items fetching £6,418.

A humorous letter from Thackeray to Mrs. Brookfield, in which Thackeray says, "My leg is to be amputated to-morrow, but I shall be well on Thursday, and shall come and see you with my leg in my hand," brought £63. A love letter to Mrs. Brookfield, in which Thackeray declared that he thanked God that he had never concealed the affection he had for her, fetched £155.

Another letter to Mrs. Brookfield, written in French, expressing his love for her "saintly figure," was bought at £92. It is stated that these letters between Mrs Brookfield and Thackeray have never been previously published.—Reuter.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. Retains sufficient Ink to write 250 words with one dip

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

BRITAIN'S FOREMOST MOTORIST,

MR. S. F. EDGE,

President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders,

SAYS:

I thought you would be interested to hear the result of my tour and general running for some time now on Continental tyres. I had a pretty last tour on them travelling 150-200 miles a day with four people up and a lot of uggage on a 30 H. P. six-cylinder Napier.

The tyres so far have been nearly 3,000 miles including the tour. I have never had a stop with them nor a puncture and they still look in splendid condition. From present appearance they look as if they would go as far again. It is a splendid result for a fairly fast car. The tyres were 895 x 135 and I had two studded and two rubber ones fitted diagonally.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) S. F. EDGE.

THEREFORE

USE

Continental

TYRES.

EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

THE BENGAL CHEMICL AND PHRMACEC L WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Syrup of Brahmi (Harpestis Monniera).—*This is a palatable preparation of the fresh leaves of Brahmi, and is used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Der ngements. It is also used in Hoarseness and for improving the voice and as such is valuable to Speakers and Singers. Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 12.)*

2. Ext. Kurchi Liq. (Holharrhena Antidysenterica).—*A specific without rival for sub-acute and chronic dysentery. It is equally efficacious in both the bloody and the mucous forms. It is also efficacious in piles, leprosy, &c. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Rs. 1-4.)*

3. "Asvan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia, Convalescence, &c., also used as a stimulant during prolonged physical and mental exertion. (Price per pint bottle, Rs. 1-8.)*

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic an hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of ache and worms. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)*

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM

AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

13B.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

"His Master's Voice"

Cabinet Grand Instruments.

THIS illustration shews the "His Master's Voice" Cabinet Grand Model G. E. W., the Instrument which is recognised as the very last word in Gramophone construction. Its acoustic properties are the most perfect yet obtained. ¶ It has won its place in the homes of critical musicians, and is to be found in the most exclusive of Music Rooms.

FREE AUDITIONS at "His Master's Voice" Dealers everywhere. Catalogues of Instruments and Records, handsomely illustrated, post free

The Gramophone Company Limited

Post Box No. 48, Calcutta
Post Box No. 118, Bombay

C—

MONGINI BROTHERS

NEW ADDRESS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

The following interpellations, among others, were put and answered:—

The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte asked:—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if the arrangements at St. George's Hospital, whereby the better class Europeans are enabled to receive the benefits of that institution without the stigma of receiving charity, have proved satisfactory? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the necessity of affording Indians, in the same circumstances, similar facilities in connection with the public hospitals in the City of Bombay?—(*a*) The Hon. Member presumably refers to the contemplated establishment of a Nursing Home in connection with St. George's Hospital. This arrangement has not yet come into force. (*b*) No proposal has yet been made or considered.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat asked:—1. Will Government be pleased to furnish the figures showing the annual consumption of country liquor during each of the past ten years for Poona City and Cantonment?—The figures of consumption of country spirit in the Poona City and Cantonment for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05 are 42,084 and 91,182 proof gallons, respectively.

CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye asked:—Has any circular been sent within the last year to the Registrars of Marriages under Act III of 1872 asking them not to accept any explanatory note about the declaration to be made under that Act? If so, will Government be pleased to lay it on the Council table?—A copy of the letter No. 745-General, dated the 9th July, 1913, issued by the Registrar-General of Briths, Deaths and Marriages to the Registrars of Mariages under Act III of 1872, is placed on the table. The following is the letter:—A case has recently been brought to notice in which a Registrar of Marriages appointed under Act III of 1872, accepted, under Section 10 of the Act, a declaration made by the contracting parties of the marriage but not worded strictly in accordance with the form of declaration given in the second schedule of the Act. It is an essential condition of the validity of a marriage under the Act that neither of the parties should profess any of the recognized religions and there was, in the case referred to above, a violation of this condition by the addition of a supplementary or explanatory declaration that "the parties professed to belong to a recognized religion but they disagreed with some of its marriage customs and regulations." This addition essentially modified the meaning and force of the statutory declaration rendering it doubtful whether there had been a legal marriage. It is undesirable that Marriage Registrars should countenance such irregularities and I have the honour, therefore, to request that you should, on receipt of these instructions, refuse to countersign any declaration which, in any way, modified or adds to the statutory form of the declaration. In any doubtful case proceedings should be suspended and the case should be reported to this office for orders.

ACCOMODATION IN COLLEGES.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to any (1) how many students were refused admissions into Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay since the month of October last on account of insufficiency of accommodation? (2) Do Government proposee to make arrangements to provide any increased accommodation for students in the Government Colleges?—(1) Enquiries are being made. (2) It is not proposed to enlarge any of the existing Government Colleges, but the question of establishing a College for the Karnatic is under consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—With reference to paragraph 15 of the Exercise Administration report of the Commissioner for the year 1912-13, will Government be pleased to say on what grounds they have adopted the policy of diminishing the consumption of Toddy spirit in Bombay?—The policy has been adopted as the result of the recommendations of the Excise Committee and with the approval of the Government of India. It is considered desirable to eliminate the recognised production of toddy spirit; as the spirit is easily produced by primtiive methods from fermented toddy and as long as licit toddy spirit is allowed as the standard country spirit in any area licensed vendors are exposed to the temptation to enhance their stocks by illicit manufacture. It is also considered highly desirable that the palm juice available for consumption should be consumed in the form of fermented liquor rather than in that of destilled spirit.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—Is it true that men of the Educational Department who conduct the examination for scholarships held in European schools are given remuneration for the work, while others who do the same work at the high and middle school scholarship examinations do not receive anything for their trouble?—It is the case that whereas in the case of the scholarship examinations of European Schools, the examiners, the great majority of whom have no official connection with such schools, receive remuneration, the examiners for scholarships in high and middle schools, all of whom are connected, either as inspecting offers or as teachers with each schools, do their work without remuneration. The Director of Public Instruction is being directed to report, whether, since the examining duties are really somewhat outside the ordinary duties of these officers, it should not be arranged to grant them some remuneration.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Petal asked:—Are First Assistant Masters of Secondary Schools and First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors furnished with copies of the annual confidential reports regarding their work and behaviour and are they given any opportunity either to tender their explanation or to improve their work and behaviour in the light of the reports?—Annual confidential reports are received in the case of first assistant masters, but generally speaking, no such reports are received in the case of First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. It has been the practice to communicate to the assistant master concerned those portions of an adverse report which deal with matters in respect to which improvement is possible. This would give the person reported upon the opportunity referred to.

The Hon. Mr. Munmohundas Ramji asked:—Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the correspondence in the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 24th October and 5th November, -913, and to a paragraph in "Truth" (India), dated 23rd November, 1913, about the Boiler Inspection Department, and, if so, whether they will be pleased to state what action if any, they propose to take upon them.—Government have seen the articles and letters in question. They do not propose to take any action with regard to the suggestion that the administration of the Boiler Inspection Act should be entrusted to a Commission, but they are considering the question whether the department should be taken over by Government, its cost being borne entirely by Provincial revenues.

BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked:—What is the total number of students in (a) the 1st LL. B. Class and (b) the 2nd LL. B. Class, in the Government Law School at Bombay at present? What was the total number or students in the 1st and 2nd LL. B. Classes respectively in the Government Law School at Bombay in the year 1912? What was the total number of students in the 1st and 2nd LL. B. Classes respectively in the Government Law School at Bombay in the year 1913?—The sub jointed statement gives the information reqired by the Honourable Member:—

Yeaer.	Number of Students. First LL.B. Class.	Second LL.B. Class.
1912.		
First term	292	166
Second term	288	164
1913.		
First term	288	182
Second term	276	191
1914.		
First term	345	188

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked:—What progress has been made as regards the proposal for the construction of a hostel for the students attending the Government Law School at Bombay?—The whole question of the future organisation of the Government Law School is under consideration.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have considered the advisability of publishing the Proceedings of the Legislative Council in the Vernacular for the information of the general public? (b) Do Government supply copies of the English Proceedings to all the Vernacular Newspapers free as well as to all public and bar libraries?—(a) The labour and expense involved in the translation and publication of the Proceedings into the Vernacular languages would be incommensurate with any possible advantage to the public, especially as a considerable period of time would necessarily elapse between the close of the session of the Legislative Council and the publication of the translations of the Proceedings. (b) Copies of part VII of the "Bombay Government Gazette" which contains the Proceedings of the Legislative Council are supplied free of charge to the Editors of some newspapers (English and Vernacular) and to certain approved Liberaries.

HARDWAR GURUKULA.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, March 14.

The twelfth anniversary of the Gurukula was a great success. Pandit Bishan Narain Dar, an ex-President of the National Congress, Babu Shyam Sunder Das, the well-known Hindu author, the Hon. Mr. Ramanathan, of Ceylon, were some of the most distinguished visitors. Pandit Bishan Narain Dar presided over the Depressed Classes Conference and in his opening address referred to Swami Dayanand as the greatest Avator of his time and to the Arya Samaj as the sole saviour and redeemer of the Hindu race.

The Aryabhasa Hindu Sammelan presided over by Babu Shyam Sunder Das was also a great success.

The Convocation ceremony was very impressive and five new graduates were admitted to the degree of Vidyalankar.

In response to Mahatma Munshi Ram's appeal for funds about Rs. 50,000 were subscribed in cash.

Sir James Meston sent his good wishes and a donation of Rs. 100. The announcement was greeted with cheers. So was a donation of Rs. 100 by the Rev. Milburn, of Calcutta.

TRIAL OF COURT OF WARDS MANAGER.

ACQUITTED OF EXTORTION.

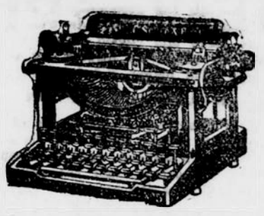
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Mr. J. E. Scott, Joint Magistrate of Monghyr, to-day, disposed of a case in which two Europeans Messrs. Barrow and Hine, were charged with extortion, at the instance of a Binaree Zemindar, Pundit Narain Singh. The Zemindar's estate is now under the Court of Wards and Mr. Barrow is the Manager under the Court of Wards. Mr. George Hine is a friend of Mr. Barrow and he was charged with abetment of extortion.

It was said that dissatisfied with the management of the Court of Wards, the Zmindar wanted to release the estate and applied to the Collector for copies of the zemandari papers. The Collector directed Mr. Barrow to do what was necessary. It was alleged that Mr. Barrow refused to give copies of the correct zemindari papers unless the Zemindar paid him Rs. 10,000. The Zemindar agreed and was alleged to have executed a document in favour of Mr. Hine agreeing to pay him Rs. 10,000 if he raised a loan of eight lakhs and got the properties released.

The Magistrate found the allegations not proved and acquitted the accused.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

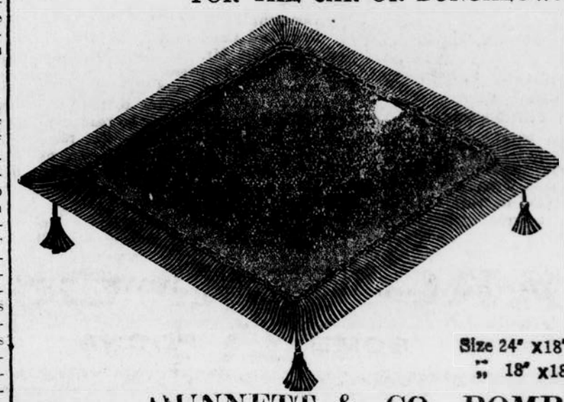
SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.

FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" x18" — Rs. 35
" 18" x18 — " 25

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regtd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

☛ Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing, the perception is what may be called beautiful. Beautiful is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our Beautiful Pianos. We have no hesitation in implying that the most beautiful qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the pianos we offer, and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word beautiful discloses in its most intense feeling. The beautiful pianos we offer will help to create the rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart. The Beautiful Pianos we offer are pianos of culture and refinement. The Beautiful Pianos we offer are the pianos best suited to musical education. The Beautiful pianos we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high-thinking musicians.

We offer, and are Sole Agents for the sale of the Beautiful Pianos manufactured by

BROADWOOD & SONS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offering of my spirit to the divine Apollo."—Beethoven.

BLUTHNER

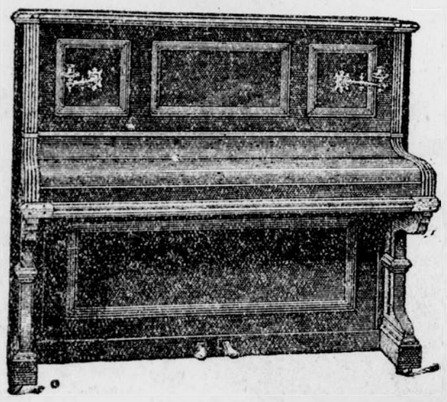
"Are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte".

SCHIEDMAYER

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar.

STEINWEG

"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Johan Brahams.



RICHD. LIPP

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano. The best Upright Piano in the world."—T. Haig.

PIANO TUNINGS

The foundation of good health is good habits, and good health is the secret of long life. A piano may be said to be like a human being. If a piano forms the good habit of regular tunings, the instrument will enjoy good health, and piano health means long life to the piano and also a long life full of pleasure. We employ First class piano tuners; tuners skilled in their profession by diploma and experience, and who have had the necessary factory training also, not only to enable mechanical adjustment which a piano may happen to require from time to time during use, but who are able to build you a piano if wanted.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

DUNLOP TYRES

TRADE MARK.

Made Motoring possible, and are making Cyclecaring permanent.

The Engine gives the power,
The Dunlop Tyres give the Comfort.

DUNLOP tools and accessories are the finest procurable. All about them—prints and pictures—in Dunlop Tyre Handbook, post free on application.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.

(Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.)

Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Cashmere Gate, DELHI. 188 c Mount Road, MADRAS.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.
"GUNO" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Money returned if not cured.
OF ALL DEALERS.
D. Specific Co.,
FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

DO NOT BE MISLED.

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.
(THE ORIGINAL FIRM. EST 1890.)

Eyes Examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other Principal Eye Hospitals of London and holding Diplomas from London Eye Hospitals and Certificates by the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons and Professors of the Hospital testifying to his being "a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.

STOCK:—Latest and of most Perfect Make, for COMPETITION DEFIED.
"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. Dastoor & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
95, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

ORLD'S GREATEST PLEASUREW

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch: Watson's Hotel
minutes.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.
Highest Awards wherever exhibited.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.
Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.
A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts Toothaches, etc., etc.
Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.
Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Jehangeer Street,
MADRAS.

109, Frere [illegible], BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
PHOTO ENGRAVING by HALF-TONE PROCESS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVING
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PALMER
CORD TYRE

was First in the Senior Events: The Blue Riband of the Motor-Cycling World.

The triumph of the Palmer is increased by the fact that out of 54 starters only four machines were fitted with Palmer Cord Tyres, all of which were bought in the ordinary course, and no inducement whatever was offered either to the rider or manufacturer to fit them.

Mr. Wood used the same pair of tyres throughout the race; unlike other competitors, he was not stopped once by tyre trouble.

For full particulars apply to your dealer or to—

Messrs. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTO Co.,

Brigade Road, BANGALORE. 1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

Telepone No. 2720. Telegraphic address "WILLINGTON CYCLISTS."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

1914

SWEDISH WINTER RELIABILITY TRIALS

GREAT VICTORY

FOR THE

MINERVA,

WINNER OF THE

WINTER CUP

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

THE conditions prevailing in this Year's TRIALS were described in "The Autocar," Feb. 21st, as ***"Appalling,"*** and in the "MOTOR" Feb. 17th, as ***"The most strenuous test ever held."*** Out of 61 International Competitors only 12 finished.

THE STANDARD 18 H. P. MINERVA COMPLETED THE COURSE WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MARK.

SOLE AGENTS :—

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY—CALCUTTA, 55, Bentinck Street,

TELEPHONE: "1717." TELEGRAMS: "DIAMOTO".

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.